# Jim Crow Hovers Over a Death Bed

## A True Story of Red Tape in a Hospital by John Marsh

Dick—my young Negro friend from the South—dropped his pencil on the manuscript and looked across the table at me. A drop of blood rolled from his left nostril, streaking his upper lip. He explained that his nose bleeds slightly when a cold breaks. Dick stanched the blood and we resumed work. In a little while the blood trickled again. Dick applied a handkerchief dipped in vinegar to his nostril, tilting his head back. The flow stopped but in a few minutes it began again, in streams.

I rushed him to the hospital on Second Avenue. At the reception desk the clerk looked at Dick and referred us to another clerk, who in turn, referred us back to the first one. I objected to this sport. Reluctantly, the first clerk got up and went to the files, carelessly rummaging for admittance cards. When she found them, she asked Dick, who was holding a bloody towel to his face, his name, his address, his occupation, etc. She filled out one card, two cards, three cards, four cards. We protested. "Go to the cashier!" was her reply.

In the clinic we found no one. I tried the doors until one opened; within were two doctors treating a white patient. When I asked for their help, they curtly told me to wait outside. And we waited. Fifteen minutes later, the doctors walked by, ignoring us. We intercepted them. They smiled at our repeated request for help and promised to send an interne. Ten more minutes. The clerk at the reception desk said a nurse would be in soon. Ten more minutes. The clerk said a doctor would be right in. He came in fifteen.

The interne glanced at Dick and then at the admittance cards.

When Dick lowered the crimson towel, a jelly mass of blood oozed from his nostril down his lips, his chin, his neck. The interne called for the suction pump, a large test-tube with a metal cap penetrated by two tubules, one connecting with the air hose, the other joining at right angles with a slender chromium nozzle. He pushed the nozzle into Dick's nose, and from a tubule blood dripped to the bottom of the test-tube, sometimes slowly, sometimes rapidly. My eyes stuck to the tube; it filled, one-eight, one-quarter. The pump stopped. The interne pried Dick's nose with a forceps and peered in. Not only had the membrane broken, but also an artery.

"Get the machine," the interne said in disgust. The nurse pulled out a box that resembled a portable radio, and to two lead-in screws fastened the electric cord of a thin, tapering metal bar about the size of a jeweler's [illegible] When the interne turned on the current the tip of the bar glowed. He cut the current off, cooling the bar; shoved Dick's head back and thrust the tip into the nostril. A brutal, primitive metrod of cauterizing wounds. He applied the hot point repeatedly, but with no success. Then, he changed his procedure: he stuck the point into the nostril, turned on the current and waited. A puff of smoke rushed from Dick's nostril, filling the air with the nauseous odor of burnt flesh. Dick said nothing. The whole scene grew insane. Photographs of a Florida lynching exploded in my head: a torn black body, spitted on a tree, blistered and charred.. I felt sickly drunk. Six times heavy, acrid smoke poured from Dick's nose. The withered nostril yielded; and the wound closed.

I took Dick back to the house. While resting he told me that although the burning agony was maddening he would rather bleed to death than show his pain and give the anti-Negro interne cause to gloat. He has had similar experiences before. When the time comes, he'll settle scores, he says.

# FIGHT JIM CROW IN NEW YORK CAFE AS APPEAL IS FILED

NEW YORK CITY — (ANP)—Conrad Lynn, acting as his own attorney, this week filed an appeal against the decision of Judge Marks in the Manhattan Municipal court that restaurant owners need not serve Negroes in a "mixed party."

Last November four friends, two white and two colored, went into the Marianna restaurant on West 113th street. The proprietor refused to serve them. In court he testified that he would have served the two Negroes if they had set apart by themselves, but not while they sat at the same table with their white friends. Judge Marks ruled that this was not a violation of the state civil rights law, which is designed to protect Negroes from discrimination.

Judge Marks' ruling, if it is permitted to stand, authorizes restaurant proprietors, and in fact all businessmen, to operate on a jim crow basis. In a statement to the press, Lynn said, "This decision is a virtual annulment of the provisions of the civil rights law. It leaves the Negro without legal protection against any facist-minded white who feels his color to be a badge of superiority. It must be reversed."

At Lynn's request, the American Labor aid, is acting to form committees of prominent white and colored progressives to protest this decision. This organization, successor to the American Fund for Political Prisoners and Refugees, is designed to give succor to the victims of facisms aboard and to fight racial discrimination and other manifestations of facism in this country.

# When "Colored" go in, They get a "Mickey Finn

Union 4-4-40 Cincinnati, Ohio

New York—(CNA)—Harlem citizens took action this week to stop the vicious practice of giving "Mickey Finns" (a poisonous substance put in drinks to produce illness) to Negroes who defy the illegal color ban in Broadway restaurants.

Evidence of five Harlemites in a West Side court caused Magistrate Rothenberg to hold Peter Francis, white bartender in Havana-Madrid restaurant on Broadway and 51st St., for the grand jury on a charge of assault by use of a "Mickey Finn." Leo Orta, white steward in the same place, was held for Special Sessions. He is accused of violating Section 514 of the Penal Code, forbidding racial discrimination.

Testimony revealed that the five complainants asked for a table at the restaurant on the night of February 22. Told to wait, they waited for a long time, finally stepping to the bar for a drink.

Soon after, Miss Marian Jordan, 146 Bradhurst Avenue, and Earl Dancer, 2342 Eighth Avenue, were taken violently ill and rushed to Polyclinic Hospital. D[illegible] was ill for several days. Others in the party were: John Dancer, a brother of Earl, W. A. Saunders, 75 St. Nicholas Place and Miss Hyacinth Curtis, 351 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Magistrate Rothenberg said the evidence established a prima facie case against Orta on the discrimination charge and against Francis in the "Mickey Finn" assault case.

"Mickey Finn," explained the magistrate, is a common name for a "poisonous substance served in a drink."

As the magistrate held Francis under $500 bail for the Grand Jury and Orta under $200 bail for Special Sessions, he said:

"Particularly at this tragic period in human affairs, when so much suffering and misery have been caused by race prejudice and hatred and democratic principles are being assailed and undermined, it is particularly important that the fullest effect be given the intent of the Legislature, as expressed in Section 514 of the Penal Code, to safeguard the civil rights of all our citizens, regardless of race, color or creed."

# Ethel Waters' Ex-Husband Slipped "Mickey Finn" In Swank Broadway Restaurant

Tribune 4-4-40
Philadelphia, Pa.

## Earl Dancer, Showman, Girl Companion Sent To Hospital; 3 Others Complain; Cafe Aides Jailed

NEW YORK—In an effort to "put teeth" in an illegal color ban, certain Broadway restaurants have taken to the vicious practice of giving "Mickey Finns" to Negroes who defy the "ban".

Most recent of the "Mickey Finn" victims are Earl Dancer, show impressario and former husband of Ethel Waters, and Miss Marian Jordan, who were allegedly slipped a "Finn" in the Havana-Madrid restaurant on Broadway and 51st street, recently.

Evidence of the showman and Miss Jordan along with three others caused Magistrate Rothenbery to hold Peter Francis, white bartender in the Havana-Madrid restaurant, for the grand jury on a charge of assault by the use of "Mickey Finn." Leo Orta, white steward in the same place, was held for Special Sessions. He is accused of violating Section 514 of the Penal Code, forbiding racial discrimination.

### Stepped To Bar

Testimony revealed that the five complainants asked for a table at the restaurant on the night of February 22. Told to wait, they waited a long time, finally stepping to the bar for a drink.

Soon after, Miss Jordan, 146 Bradhurst avenue, and Dancer, 2343 8th avenue, were taken ill and rushed to the Polyclinic Hospital. Dancer was ill several days. Others in the party were: John Dancer, a brother of Earl, W. A. Saunders, 75 St. Nicholas Place.

# DENIES JIM-CROW

## Management Of Broadway Cafe Says Race Welcome

Defender 4-6-40

By MAJOR ROBINSON

NEW YORK.—Despite the contentions of many Harlemites who say that they've been constantly refused admission here, the management of the well-known gathering spot for swing addicts, the Danceteria, denied they ever had shown any discrimination to members of the Race.

The dine and dance spot at Forty-second and Broadway featuring the country's topflight swing orks has been known on several occasions to deny Race members at the door. When several complaints reached the Defender office a few months ago this writer, in company with several ladies, visited there and was blocked at the ticket window by a uniformed doorman who said:

### Hate To Do It

**"I'm awfully sorry, sir, but I can't allow you to enter. I really hate to do it because I come up to Harlem weekly and visit the Apollo and the Savoy. I only work here and have to follow orders. I know it's rather embarrassing but what car I do?"**

In talking to Spencer Hare, director of publicity, Friday this writer was told that sometimes such action as the aforementioned takes place when clubs rent the entire house for a night and can deny whom they want.

### Smart Move

Their denial of having ever refused colored, many say, is seen as a shrewd move because of the fact that Coleman Hawkins and his orchestra, the first Race band to play here, are now fuffilling a successful engagement. Knowing that many of the Sax King's Harlem fans would flock here to hear his music and vehemently protest if refused admission, the house is said to have seen fit to lift the color barriers, that were apparent heretofore.

# Two Whites Held For Serving "Mickey Finns" To Negroes In Broadway Night Club

Age 4-6-40
New York, N. Y.

Harlem citizens took action last week to stop the vicious practise of giving "Mickey Finns" (a poisonous substance put in drinks to produce illness) to Negroes who defy the illegal color ban in Broadway restaurants. Attorney Lucius L. Delany represented the complainants.

Evidence of five Harlemites in a West Side court caused Magistrate Rothenberg to hold Peter Francis, white bartender in Havana-Madrid restaurant on Broadway and 51st street for the grand jury on a charge of assault by use of a "Mickey Finn". Leo Orta, white steward in the same place was held for Special Sessions. He is accused of violating Section 514 of the Penal Code, forbidding racial discrimination.

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# Jim Crow Of Boro Saloon Beaten By Negro Leaders

In the past decade the Bedford Stuyvesant section has become almost solidly a black belt.

Negro businesses, sprung up along Fulton street and Negro families, gradually took over the district until it began to be known as another and even more concentrated Harlem.

As in Harlem, with the influx of the Negroes came the exodus of the whites. The white families which remained in the territory began making frantic deals to sell or lease or just settled back and decided that perhaps having "colored folks" as neighbors wasn't so hard to stomach after all.

As to white businessmen—they either found new locations or adjusted themselves to the situation by making an open effort to encourage the vast Negro trade. The theatres began to feature Negro-cast films and stage shows. Negro police were stationed in the area and through either a broad sense of vision or the result of pressure of civic and labor groups, neighborhod businessmen began to employ an increasing amount of Negro help.

Whites settled down to the realization—in short—that Bedford-Stuyvesant had become a Negro neighborhood—whether they like it or not.

In the midst of the thickest sector, however, there were still several shops which tried to buck the tide, several businesses which bent their efforts toward evading contact with Negroes.

One of the first and foremost of these was the Belmary Club, an old-established bar and grill located on the corners of Fulton street and Marcy avenue.

There was tradition about the Belmary Club which almost every Negro resident knew and accepted—that the place would not serve Negroes under any condition. If you entered and sought service you would be told that drinks would only be sold to those holding membership cards. As no Negroes were given membership cards this ruse eliminated them from patronizing the place. The result was that a large group of white business and club men were attracted to Belmary since it was one of the few places in the borough where they would not have to rub elbows with their Negro neighbors.

This had been going on for years. But today anyone—black, white, yellow or green—may purchase a drink at Belmary because of the fact that four outstanding Brooklynites refused to allow Belmary's owner to continue Mason-Dixon tactics in Stuyvesant-Bedford.

The four are George Billups, outstanding Negro Elk; J. Daniel Diggs, prominent realtor and Secretary of the Colored Elks here; Dr. A. M. Jacobs, Republican Negro leader, Fifth Assembly District and George E. Wibecan, County Chairman of the Republican Party, Negro Division.

Hearing of the Belmary's jim-crow policy, the four men determined to get to the bottom of the matter. One day bright and early recently, they walked into the bar and grill and ordered drinks. They were told that colored people were not served there and that they must have membership cards as Belmary was a club.

After telling proprietor and bartender in a few well chosen words what they thought of this vicious system, the four men walked out.

By a lucky accident they ran into a relative of Wibecan's—a gentleman who is a member of the Negro race, but "not so you can notice it." The five put their heads together and schemed a scheme.

Wibecan's son-in-law, Carmel Monte, entered the Belmary Club a few minutes later and was sold a glass of beer without objection and without being asked for a membership card. As he was drinking the beer the Wibecan party reentered the tavern. Now, they had the "goods" on Belmary and had shown the "club" trick to be nothing but a trick put into practice to segregate a segregated business.

Police were summoned by the four Negro leaders and Wibecan took out a summons for Belmary's owner, who by this time was trembling with fear.

Taken to Pennsylvania avenue court Wednesday morning, Belmary's owner hastily agreed that from now on there will be no discrimination at his place. In return for this pledge, Wibecan and his associates agreed to drop the case.

The story has not yet ended for there is still the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission to be dealt with. Before the court trial Wibecan wrote one of the ABC Commissioners and reported that Belmary had been operating under the guise of a club with nothing more than a saloon license. Possible penalty of this violation is revocation of the place's license.

Another landmark of prejudice has fallen in Stuyvesant-Bedford.

# Say Secret Quotas Are Claimed At Keeping Negro Teachers Off WPA

By Crusader News Agency

Unemployed teachers are finding it hard to get on WPA now. The government is spending much more for war and much less for education.

But if a teacher's skin happens to be black, it's twice as hard.

The government makes a consistent practice of discriminating against Negro professionals, according to William Levner, president of the WPA Teachers' Union Local 453, an affiliate of the A. F. of L.

Laying full responsibility for the policy at the door of Colonel Brehon E. Somervell, New York WPA Administrator, the union head points out that secret quotas exist on all education projects limiting the hiring of Negro workers to fill positions in the professional classifications.

A Negro teacher, however well qualified, can get a teaching job on WPA only if there is one open in Harlem. If there are no jobs there, he remains unemployed, or takes clerical, janitorial or laboring jobs and waits for the upward reclassification that never comes.

This discrimination by a government project against a whole group of these citizens it is supposed to serve, is not, of course, practiced openly. There are as many ruses, dodges and innocent sounding excuses in use on WPA as there are poll tax laws and grandfather clauses in the South. In order to place Negro applicants for these jobs on their guard, Mr. Leyner listed a few of the most frequent and flagrant examples and asked that they be given wide publicity.

### Say Applicants Tricked

One of the favorite tricks is to demand a notarized transcript of the applicant's college record. If he has studied in the South, as most of our people have it takes more than a week for the transcript to arrive. When it does come he is informed that the job has already been filled and that no other vacancies exist.

Negro colleges and universities are pretty generally looked upon with contempt by the WPA Administration Many officials have stated openly that a Negro college located in the South "is not really a college." Their graduates are frequently told that the institution is not a grade A or B college and his qualifications are therefore not recognized.

In giving examinations, frequently the examiner will allow a Negro applicant only a fraction of the time allowed other workers. "Failure to answer all questions" is then the offical excuse for the rejection.

The Adult Education Project is written up and approved in Washington on a jim-crow basis. The "ghetto" sections of the city are rigidly fenced off and defined, and Negro teachers limited to these sections. In the Citizenship and Literary Division of this project Negro applicants are invariably asked whether they can speak Yiddish or Italian. If they cannot, they are rejected as unqualified—though the accepted educational theory is that it is preferable for teachers not to know the foreign language of their students. Needless to say, white teachers are seldom examined on any other language than English.

A corner of the camouflage covering the administration's jim crow policies was lifted recently when a girl, applying for a teaching job on the Remedial Reading Project in the Junior High Schools, was told quite bluntly by the supervisor that the project's Negro quota had been filled. The Teachers' Union pressed the case and the supervisor was brought up on charges—but the charge, interestingly enough was not carrying out a policy of discrimination, but committing the faux pas of revealing the existence of such a policy.

Until the Teachers' Union put picket lines around the offending museums. This was done to succeed in stopping up a fight about it, Negro and white, are organized to fight this as well as other grievances—then we can do a thorough teachers and their classes were not of the white chauvinism of the museums that the situations improved. In fact, Mr. Levner pointed out. "When all the project workers, their white trustees, including J. P. Morgan, Benjamin Altman, etc. It was only after the union threatened to place their attention. "There are still, however, hundreds of cases that we don't hear about — because they said, "job of fighting this vicious and unganized. American practice."

# Student Leaders Say

The following statement was received by the All University Committee and released for publication.

**"We the undersigned members of Student Organizations in NYU and other student activities endorse the All University Bates Must Play Committee."**

**Signed** — Harry Greenberg, Phi Kappa Delta Fraternity; Richard Santaella, Pres. Club Ariel; Miriam Lenz, Psi Chi (Honorary Psych Society); Ruth Blech, Pres. House Plan '41; Barbara Avallon, Secretary Day Organization, WSC; Myron L. Emanuel, Pres. Senior Class WSC; Sydney T. Cohen, American Law Students; Jean Bornstein, Vice President, Day Org. WSC; Dolph Greenberg, Dramatic Arts Club, School of Education; Frank Grace, Dramatic Society (Student Council), Schol of Ed; Marvin Goldsmith, Pres. Junior Class WSC; Margery Schwartz, Vice Pres. Soph Class WSC; Mildred Elowsky, Vice Pres. Phi Sigma Sigma; Morton Bitterman, Vice Pres. Justinian Soicety; Julian Bercovici, Co-Editor Review WSC; Betty Myer Physical Ed; Sidney E. Lefrak Graduate Club; Bernard Simon Ass't Ed. Commerce Bulletin; Harvey Biern, Editor in Chief, Varieties; E. Baldassare, New Editor, Commerce Bulletin; R. Thomson, Bus. Mgr. Commerce Bulletin; Vineta Blum, WSC Dramatic Society, Student Rep.; George Pluth, WSC Chorus, Student Manager.

# SCHOOLS WON'T TRAIN STUDENT FOR FACTORIES

## So Factories Won't Hire Youths Who Have No Special Training

NEW YORK — Something of the manner in which billion-dollar industrial plants, particularly aircraft manufacturers, on the west coast have succeeded with the aid of local boards of education in keeping Negro job applicants out of defense industry, was revealed here Friday by Walter White, executive secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. White returned this week from a month's speaking tour in connection with the association's campaign to break down discrimination against the Negro in the national defense program, including the army and navy.

He addressed 62 meetings, 20 of them sponsored by N.A.A.C.P. branches in 16 cities from Boston to San Francisco.

"I found at San Diego for example," he said, "that the school board has issued an order barring Negro children from taking vocational courses unless they can produce letters from employers like the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation insuring them jobs.

"And yet, a Mr. Gott, manager of this huge aircraft corporation which is making planes for the national defense program, told members of a delegation from our San Diego branch that he was unable to employ Negroes because they were untrained.

"Thoughtful white and colored people on the coast are now seeing the vicious circle—Negroes cannot get jobs because they are not trained and they cannot get training because no jobs are guaranteed them.

"Particularly acute is the situation in the Boeing aircraft plant at Seattle, Washington, where it was recently revealed that a large number of Nazi Bundists are not only employed but occupy strategic positions in the plant, while Negroes, whatever their qualifications, are denied jobs in the plant because of the attitude of the plant management.

"These facts are slowly being driven home to Negroes all over the country, who are beginning to realize that they have a common interest in this fight.

"White college students," he said, "are becoming more and more aware of the problems now faced by the Negro in national defense and they have a healthy desire to do something about it.

"At the University of Caliornia," he continued, "I found that one of the liveliest issues on the campus is the students' resentment against discrimination which faces the Negro in the national defense program, including the Army, Navy, Air Corps, and particularly in the industrial phases of that program."

Commenting on Mr. White's appearance on the campus, the 'Daily Californian," student daily paper of the University of California at Berkeley, said editorially:

"A fascist ideology sown in American soil by Americans, cultivated by American economics and camouflaged by American politics was described by a remarkable man in the fourth of a series of lectures on the problem of racial minorities, Friday evening. The speaker's name is Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

"On the negative side," the N.A.A.C.P. secretary said, "I found that in some cities there was a tendency on the part of some of our people, who have lived in certain cities all their lives or who have come to the West Coast from the South, to believe that because the more obvious forms of discrimination do not exist in their locality, they face no problem.

"This tendency, however, is being broken down and I predict that it will be changed even more by the fact that a great many southern white people from Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas have migrated to the west coast, particularly into Southern California. Some of these people, unfortunately are bringing their traditional prejudices and are enthusiastically spreading them."

White had high praise for the loyal work over a period of years, exhibited by branch officials and members, whom he contacted on the tour. "Added to this," he said, "I found a tremendous amount of interest on the part of young people for the work of the association, particularly among student groups.

"Particularly significant," he pointed out, "was the deep interest in and knowledge of the work of the association and its importance to the fight for democracy for all Americans which I found among white people on the coast. Particularly was this true in the colleges among the faculty members and students."

The N.A.A.C.P. secretary spoke at the following colleges during his tour: Occidental college, Los Angeles; University of California at Berkeley; College of Puget Sound, Tacoma; and the University of Washington, Seattle.

# Says State Aids In Discrimination Against Negroes

## Granger Tells City Council Committee State Unemployment Service Helped Employers Bar Negro Applicants from Jobs

Charges that the New York State Employment Service had aided private employers to discriminate against Negroes in job placement were made before a City Council committee yesterday by Lester Granger, of the Division of Negro Unemployment and Welfare Council.

Mr. Granger told the councilmanic committee, set up to "study and report on employment agencies and other facilities designed to aid the unemployed in obtaining jobs," that Negro citizens are far from satisfied with the results of placement of Negroes by the State Employment Service."

"A public service must do more than pass on applications and permit discrimination against Negroes as practiced by private employers," he said. "We think state agencies should do missionary work to break down discrimination against minority groups."

### CITES OTHER VICTIMS

He pointed out that while Negroes were hardest hit by discrimination, Italians, Jews and Catholics were also hit by discriminatory employment practices of some employers.

Mr. Granger asserted that the practice of certain reactionary leaders of trade unions in excluding Negroes from membership was a factor aiding in job discrimination.

He said that "practically no skilled Negro workers" have been placed through a dozen private Negro employment agencies in the city.

"There has been an unholy collusion between wealthy families and agencies to get young Negro domestics from the South as unreasonably low wages," Granger told the committee.

"In commercial rental establishments it is almost impossible for Negroes to get jobs. One of the largest department stores employs only 175 Negro men. Some of them have college educations but their employment is restricted to operating elevators, janitor work and other such occupations."

At this point Councilman Robert K. Straus, sponsor of the councilmanic investigation and whose family owns and operates the Macy Department Store, shifted the discussion to job placement in Harlem.

"Didn't the job placement campaign in Harlem get some results?" he asked.

"The Harlem campaign got only 300 jobs," Mr. Granger replied pointing out that stories about more than a thousand Negroes being placed were false.

### LAUDS KERN

The one "encouraging feature" of Negro job placement, he added, was the practice of the Municipal Civil Service, inaugurated by Commissioner Paul J. Kern, of appointing employes to city posts in their order of appearance on the list regardless of race, creed or color.

Anything but encouraging, however, was the testimony of State Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller, who said that during 1939 the State Employment Service registered more than 1,000,000 persons seeking work and placed only 84,475 in private employment.

"Public employment services," she added, "cannot create employment, but their function is to assist in attaining maximum employment at any given level of business activity."

## B'klyn Church Sponsors Negro Congress Rally

A mass meeting tonight, sponsored by the Rev. William J. Kane, of Holy Cross Baptist Church, of 884 Myrtle Ave., and the Williamsburg Committee for Equal Rights, will hear Tim Holmes report on the proceedings of the recently held National Negro Congress, in addition to several other prominent speakers.

One of the chief topics of discussion of the meeting, which will be held at Rev. Kane's church, will be centered on the brazen discriminatory practices of certain Williamsburg restaurants against Negro customers. Two Negro victims of the practice, who were charged double of the usual prices for white customers, will testify at the meetings.

## "Mickey-Finns"

One of the most sordid cases of racial discrimination that has occurred in New York City in a long time took place in the Fitzy Havana-Madrid cabaret recently where five Negroes were given "Mickey-Finns," drinks to knock them out or to make them ill. What was even worse was the fact that the manager and bartender of the well known night club could have gone into court with a string of "witnesses" and convinced it that they did not serve tampered drinks to the five colored customers.

Fact is, the Havana-Madrid's manager even went so far as to say that Negroes were treated like all other guests who patronized his cabaret; yet such is obviously untrue since there are few night clubs downtown, including those with all-Negro shows, where colored patronage is wanted at all.

What makes the decision in the Havana-Madrid case most regrettable is that it is bound to encourage other managers and flunkies in public places downtown to intimidate, insult and even serve Negro patrons "Mickey-Finns." They will do it despite the fact that there is a civil rights law on the statute book prohibiting discrimination against any citizen in a public place. It is, however, up to the courts and the Police Department to see that citizens are treated alike and decently in public taverns, cabarets and other places; and if not, then the licenses of such places should be revoked immediately.

# World's Fair Crowds Cheer Move Against Discrimination In American Athletics

NEW YORK.— (CNA) —Huge crowds at the New York World's Fair greeted the "End Discrimination in Sports" Day put on by the Trade Union Athletic Association, as working men and women held second holiday at the World's Fair and made of it a convincing testimony that black and white workers are united to keep America out of war and to protect and extend democracy in this country.

Four ball games between labor teams on the Field of Special Events, with Negro and white players participating, were cheered, as were soccer games.

Representatives of Marcantonic and Richard B. Moore of the National Negro Congress were the main speakers at the Assembly Hall in the evening.

Petitions circulated by the Committee to End Jim Crow in Baseball met with a fine response from the large crowds at the Fair.

The spirit of the End Jimcrow demonstration was expressed in the ringing words of Richard B. Moore that "if we are to preserve democracy, we must stand firm and unflinching against those forces which trample on the principles of sportsmanship."

The veteran fighter for the nine Scottsboro Boys praised the campaign of TUAA to force open the Big Leagues to Negro stars like Satchel Paige. His speech to a large audience in Assembly Hall also dealt with the question of a broader sportsmanship—the basic question of keeping American democratic and a bar to the real Fifth Column which would plunge us into war.

"To end discrimination in sports," Moore declared, "we must end discrimination in every field of American life. We must fight passage of the Anti-Lynching the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, and other measures which will that we are wnning the fight for democracy where that fight really is."

### PAUL ROBESON, JIM CROWED

NOV 28 1940

San Francisco, (ANP) — Paul Robeson, eminent actor and singer, last Monday took legal action to protect his civil rights when he, and eight other persons, five of whom are white, filed suit for $2,000 damages here in Superior Court against Vanessi, Inc., operators of a fashionable restaurant at 498 Broadway. Joe Vanessi is manager of the place.

In the complaint, Robeson and friend charge that last Thursday night, following Robeson's brilliant concert at the Opera House, they were denied service at the cafe. Each of the nine persons in the party asks $2,500 damages under Section 52 of the Civil Code. Colored members of the Robeson party were John Pittman, foreign editor of the People's World; Revels Clayton, secretary-treasurer of the Bay Area District Council No. 2, Maritime Federation of the Pacific and Lawrence Brown, Robeson's accompanist.

# LABOR UNION TO PROTEST MAJOR LEAGUE COLOR BAN AT NEW YORK WORLD FAIR

NEW YORK, May 23—(ANP)—The New York Trade Union Athletic Association, at its second annual convention here this week, unanimously decided to take over the Fair stadium and sports grounds for two consecutive Sundays, June 30 and July 7.

These days will be known as "Peace and Progress for Labor" day and "Ending of Jim Crowism in Baseball" day. A gigantic program has been arranged for these days, Jack Roth, executive secretary of the association, which includes 56 organizations of the A. F. of L., C.I.O. and independent unions, stated. They claim a membership of 300,000.

Bernard Stephens, publicity director, received a tremendous ovation when he reported a phenomenal growth of the movement throughout labor's ranks to end Jim Crow in organized baseball.

"The welfare of the Negro people is tied up with that of the white," Stephens said, "and ending of discrimination in baseball is one of our major aims. The trade unions, realizing so keenly the need for unity of all the people, must be the hub of the entire campaign."

Harl Washington, Negro labor athlete, was elected first vice president of the association. Lou Spindell, white, was elected president.

## Fight Anti-Negro Bias At Luna Park

The Civil Liberties Committee of the National Negro Congress has taken up the fight against the barring of Negroes from the dance hall at Luna Park. Coney Island.

During the past weeks, Negroes have been admitted to the Park but they have been steadfastly refused admittance to the dance hall. The Civil Liberties Committee of the Congress has announced its intention of aiding any civil suits in the courts that may be filed by Negroes who are refused admittance.

Plans for a mass meeting to protest against the rank discrimination of Negroes will be held Friday evening, July 26, at the Casa D'Amor, W. 30th St. and Mermaid Ave., according to Frank D. Griffin, Chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee. Griffin, in making public the discriminatory policy against Negroes at Luna Park dance hall, said the Congress has already served notice that it intends to fight until the ban on Negroes has been lifted.

The Civil Liberties Committee has been one of the most active groups in the fight against Brooklyn police brutality and will have a resolution introduced into the City Council on that score when it convenes in September.

Speakers at the mass meeting will include Malcolm Martin, president of the Brooklyn Council of the Negro Congress, Frank D. Griffin, Samuel Nueberger, counsel for John Williams and a number of other prominent persons of Coney Island.

## Fight Color Bar on Coney Island

NEW YORK—(CNA)—Owners of the Luna Park Dance Hall at Coney Island were jolted this week when the Civil Liberties Committee of the New York Negro Congress opened fire against the barring of colored people from the dance pavilion.

Noting that while colored patrons are allowed in the park, they are denied admittance to the hall, the Congress has launched a campaign against the practice and has announced its intention of filing suit in the courts, charging violation of the State's Civil Rights Law.

Determined to wipe out the practice, the Congress has called a mass protest meeting in a nearby hall this week, aimed at arousing public sentiment against the "rank discrimination" and at laying the foundation for a broad mass fight. Frank Griffin, chairman of the committee, said the congress has already served notice that it intends to fight until the ban is lifted.

Griffin added that the Coney Island struggle is merely one of a series of actions they plan to undertake against race bias in the community, as well as in the Borough of Brooklyn.

## DISCRIMINATION AT CITY COLLEGE

THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS at the College of the City of New York overlook Harlem and in recent years the Negro percentage of students has been growing. Negroes are also taking more interest in the extracurricula activities of this free institution for higher education which is open to all citizens of Greater New York without regard to race or creed. But according to information coming to The Age, racial prejudice is rearing its ugly head among the students and a definite plan is afoot to keep Negroes out of the social activities of C. C. N. Y.

The Reserve Officers Training Corp Unit at City College has a Negro commissioned officer on its staff and when these officers gave a formal dance recently, the colored member of the group was warned that he was not expected to attend, and if he did so he would be penalized in some manner, The Age was informed. The young man involved was reluctant to discuss the matter and would neither affirm nor deny the charge, but we were told that he didn't attend the dance.

It seems to us that such conduct ill becomes an institutior of the standing of City College, especially in these days when we hear so much praise of democracy in this country and city. The student body as well as the faculty should try to practice the same democracy they study and talk so much about. It would be a good thing if City College had some kind of inter-racial student organizations in which adjustments between the races could be made amicably and without affront to any group.

# Probe of School Board's Anti-Semitic Ad Asked

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

## Union, Youth, Negro, Jewish Leaders Demand Mayor Act on Vocational Service Request for 'Christian'

OCT 23 1940

Shocked by the display of anti-Semitism on the part of the New York Board of Higher Education in advertising for "Christian" stenographers, leaders of trade unions, student, Negro, youth and Jewish organizations, called upon Mayor LaGuardia to investigate the actions of the Board immediately and remove all persons guilty of bigotry from the school system with the guarantee that such an action cannot recur in any city department or branch of government, a Daily Worker canvass revealed yesterday.

The anti-Semitic advertisement appeared in the Herald Tribune of Sept. 17 and 18, calling for experienced stenographers, who were "Christian." Applicants for the job found that they were directed by Vocational Service, an employment agency, to the Board of Higher Education. Sworn testimony verifying the truth of these facts were made public in "Main Events" City College evening session publication on Sept. 22. To date, the Board has not made any statements explaining its actions. This week, Thomas Jones, chairman of the New York Youth Congress addressed a letter to the Mayor demanding investigation and action.

Dr. Robert K. Speer, president of the College Teachers Union told the Daily Worker yesterday:

**"I can't bring myself to believe that the Board of Higher Education could have had any part in setting up 'Christian,' as a basis for employment in positions under its jurisdiction. However, Vocational Service, acting, I presume, as its agent, should be sternly reprimanded by the Board. Unless an unusually good explanation is immediately forthcoming, the Board should cease to deal in any way with or through such vicious and undemocratic people."**

The leader of the College Teachers Union added that there was no excuse for any show of race prejudice on the part of parties involved

### STUDENTS PROTEST

Speaking for the New York district of the American Students Union, Maia Turchin, executive secretary, declared, "The American Students Union, dedicated to the protection and extension of the rights of all students, protests the discriminatory action of the Board of Higher Education revealed in the advertisement placed by the Board specifying that it desired only a "Christian" employe.

**"Whether the advertisement was inserted with a desire to discriminate against Jewish applicants or resulted from the criminal negligence of the Board in not investigating the policies of the agency handling its ad, is not the issue. Its appearance only adds fuel to the anti-Semitic drive that is being spread throughout the nation. That the Board of Higher Education, an educational agency serving all the people of New York should ally itself, intentionally or otherwise, with this drive is alarming. Certainly the Board of Higher Education owes the student and the people of New York an explanation."**

Rabbi Moses Miller, president of the Jewish People's Committee addressing his statement to the Mayor called for a thorough investigation of "this irresponsible and undemocratic action, so that parties responsible for this may be suitably dealt with and that no such future incident of intolerance and bigotry may occur."

L. Berne, president of the Federation of Architects, Chemists, Engineers and Technicians, stated, "This action by the Board of Higher Education calls for emphatic repudiation by the Mayor. Certainly no justification can be found on the grounds of public interest or efficiency. It is a shocking example of religious bigotry which has no place in a democracy and which can only serve to encourage those un-American elements seeking to develop persecution, characteristic of fascist countries. It seems to place the stamp of official approval upon racial discrimination. The Board of Higher Education and the Mayor will be held accountable by the citizens of the City for the violation of our democratic institutions and civil liberties."

### LIKENED TO KKK

Louis E. Burnham, youth secretary for the National Negro Congress, pointed out "that the Negro people recognize the advertisement for 'Christian' as a blow aimed not only at the Jewish people but at the Negro people and other minorities as well.

**"This action is of a piece with the doctrine of the Ku Klux Klan which seeks to destroy the democratic liberties of all those except 'white, Christian, protestant.' It is of the same cloth as the Roosevelt order that Negroes shall be confined to a pariah status in the armed forces of the country.**

**"In their own interest and in the interest of peace all Americans, the Negro youth will fight to see that this injustice is corrected. They will support the demands of the New York Youth Congress that the agents of the Board of Higher Education responsible for this act be removed and that Mayor LaGuardia give assurance against the recurrence of such fascist action."**

# Race Couple 2 Whites Hurt In Car Mishap

By H. A. McLEAN

GREENSBORO, N. C.— Severe injuries were received by Mr. and Mrs. James F. Bright, who reside here, and two white men in an automobile collision which occurred on the Greensboro-Durham highway about four miles from the latter city.

Mrs. Bright is said to have been knocked unconscious, received several cuts on the knee and over the eye, which required eleven stitches. Mr. Bright received cuts on the arm, nose and leg. The white men are said to have been severely wounded.

DRIVERS CHARGED

Both drivers involved, Mr. Bright and a white salesman who is alleged to have been driving the other car, charged each other with reckless driving. Mr. Bright made other charges against the salesman also.

AID REFUSED

An ambulance was called from the Watts Hospital by other motorists who had stopped to give assistance. According to statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Bright, and others on the scene, the ambulance physicians took the injured white men to the hospital but completely ignored the colored sufferers.

It is alleged that these doctors were told by another white man that "there is a woman, she can get in front," but they still made no effort to administer first aid, nor did they carry Mr. and Mrs. Bright to the hospital. One physician did state, however, that he would send another ambulance.

The Brights contend, however that this ambulance never arrived and they were later taken to the same hospital in a private automobile owned by a white man. When admitted to the hospital, Mr. and Mrs. Bright stated that they were given courteous, efficient treatment.

# Close Race Swimming Pool; Open $100,000 One For Whites

## Charlotte (N.C.) Negro Citizens' League Protests to City Council As Pool Is Condemned By State Health Department.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18.—Immediate improvement of the Fairview Park swimming pool, recently condemned and closed, and adoption of a more equitable method of distribution of funds between white and colored recreational areas and facilities, was urged by representatives of the Charlotte Negro Citizens' League who appeared before the city council here Tuesday. It was because the Park and Recreation Commission failed to keep the property in proper condition, a number of speakers contended, that the Negro swimming pool was condemned by the State Health Department.

Though Negroes comprise approximately one-third of the city's population, it was further maintained, practically no recreational facilities are afforded them and the council was, therefore, asked to take effective action to assure a more even division of funds handled by the Commission. One of the principal spokesmen for the Negro Citizens' League was Dr. James Cross, physician, who said that a population of more than 100,000 people does not make a great sity; but the progressiveness of its government and the management of its affairs does. During the time the colored swimming pool was open, he stated, there was a sharp decline in crime among Charlotte's colored youth.

In a written statement which he read, Dr. R. L. Anderson of Johnson Smith University charged condemnation of the pool was brought about through failure and neglect to keep the property in proper condition, by the Park and Recreation Commission, and that inequitable distribution of funds was a prime factor in its closing. Apparently, he said, the available money was spent elsewhere and not enough was set aside to even maintain the Fairview pool. In this connection he called attention to the fact that the Negro pool was closed just as a $100,000 one was opened for white citizens.

Though Mayor Douglas empha-

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
December 30, 1940

## NEGROES PROTESTING RALEIGH BUS STATION

Raleigh, Dec. 29.—(AP)—A Negro citizens' committee, meeting here today, alleged that accommodations of a bus station being built here discriminated against their race.

J. W. eargin, chairman, said Negroes would be required to enter the station by a rear entrance, reached by a five-foot walk alongside the incoming-bus driveway.

This entrance, he added, will subject Negroes to undue exposure and to the danger of walking too close to moving buses.

Yeargin said a new bus terminal at Winston-Salem had a single entrance for whites and Negroes. "After all, we use the same sidewalks," he said.

# Christian Mission Officials Get Jim Crow Jolt In Biltmore Hotel Wednesday

NOV 2 1940

**Tuskegee Chaplain Eats and Sleeps In Hotel While Local Negroes Are Forced to Ride Freight Elevator**

## Black Dispatch Reporter Detained

Biltmore Hotel jim crow showed its ugly head in Oklahoma City Wednesday in spite of the promise of the local religionists to the Federal Council of Churches that such conditions would not prevail during the period of the convention now in session at the Municipal Auditorium. The meeting opened Sunday afternoon with a mass meeting led by Dr. Stanley E. Jones, world famous author and lecturer missionary to India.

Trouble broke in the local hotel when Josephine Strode, reporter for the Black Dispatch, was detained on the seventh floor of the Biltmore, and refused passage to the street entrance until Miss Strode agreed to return to the first floor on the freight elevator.

In spite of Jim Crow as practiced upon local citizens, the Biltmore management has broken its policy of separating the races by permitting Dr. H. V. Richardson, chaplain of Tuskegee institute, to occupy rooms in the hotel and partake of all of the privileges and services supplied by this hostelry.

It was reliably reported to a the only discourtesy that Dr. Richardson received occurred when one of the elevator boys, who did not know of the special courtesies promised delegates to the convention, momentarily detained him until advised that the Tuskegee man was actually a guest of the hotel.

NOV 2 1940

The promise to give Negro delegates impartial treatment and to ban segregation in local hotels was made by delegates to the National Christian Mission following the refusal of southern cities to ban Jim Crow tactics in religious meetings. The Oklahoma City delegation in asking for the meeting now in session in the city agreed that all of the hotels would admit Negro delegates. It is apparent that the local hotels do not intend to spoil any of the local Negroes with such treatment.

Miss Strode went to the Biltmore Friday following a telephone call from John Fortson, who asked the young woman to come to his office and secure a story regarding the convention activities. Mr. Fortson is the publicity director with the Council of churches.

Miss Strode tells her experience in the following manner:

On arriving in the hotel, I approached a white bellhop in the lobby and asked direction to the elevator, explaining my mission there and ended by stating I was expected.

The bellhop looked me over and glaring hard at me said, "You will have to go to the back door." He started out the front and to the back entrance and I stated, "I wont go to the back."

He said, "You will have to get someone else to show you the elevator, because I will not."

I returned to the office of the Black Dispatch, calling Miss McGee, telling her what happened. I asked her where the publicity department received press agents. She said "On the seventh floor."

On calling the management of the hotel and explaining the situation he stated persons on such missions as I were received at the rear door; that the front door was for guests only.

Later, Fortson called me and apologized for the treatment I had received and asked me to return in the next fifteen minutes, stating he would meet me in the lobby.

As Fortson was not in the lobby, "I was directed to a nearby telephone and asked to call the headquarters or his room by a very courteous bellhop. Fortson came down and together we rode the passenger elevator. When I was asked to take the rear elevator, Fortson immediately replied, "She is with me." The operator became so agitated he passed the seventh floor and was forced to return. Other whites in the elevator did not stare at me, but seemed to understand I must have been there on special business.

When I had concluded my business with Mr. Fortson I returned to the elevator but was refused passage downward. The elevator boy again told me I would have to descend on the freight elevator.

Mr. Fortson said, "Well, this is a lot of nonsense. In Kansas City the press agents both black and white were permitted the use of all passenger elevators, and to every section of the hotel."

It was only when Dr. John Bader, national director of the National Christian Mission, went to the freight elevator and descended with me that the unfortunate incident ended. Dr. Bader did not do this until he had held a hurried conference with officials of the hotel other than the elevator boy, who confirmed the position taken by their employee. The Biltmore official stated that I could not descend on the passenger elevator.

"This will all end some day," said Dr. Bader, as he apologized for the treatment accorded me in the lobby of the hotel. "Some day we will realize how foolish and un-Christian is this terrible myth of race superiority."

## That Jim Crow Case, A National Disgrace!

**That most harmful Ohio Supreme Court decision, in the Doris Weaver case of several years ago, was AGAIN used as a precedent for the decision, in the recent Wilmington, Ohio school-case, to force our people of that city to send their children to a "jim-crow" school and refuse them entrance to mixed-schools nearer their residences, contrary to Ohio law. Some day, our people of the state will attack that "Doris Weaver" decision in a proper way and wipe it out, something absolutely necessary.—Cleveland Gazette.**

## YOUTH GANGED BY WHITES AT PATROL SCHOOL

OCT 6 1940

## Beaten Severely in Boxing Bouts

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 3—(ANP)—Governor Bricker this week pushed his investigation into reports that Sanford Roan, colored rookie at the State Highway Patrol School had been "ganged" and beaten by white patrol students at the school.

Roan, a former state athlete and honorary captain of the basketball team at North High school here, is the first Negro admitted to a Highway Patrol training school since the patrol was organized in 1934. Since being admitted, reports indicate, Roan has been subjected to rebuffs and insults by the other students. This was climaxed last week when the whites "gave him the works" during boxing bouts which are a part of the patrol's training course.

**Investigation Promised**

Highway Director Robert S. Beightler declared that he was investigating the matter "very thoroughly," and Colonel Lynn Black, Patrol head, who is ill in a hospital, said he was conducting his own inquiry. He was determined, he said, to get to the bottom of the situation" and punish those guilty of participating in what was apparently an effort to force Roan to leave school.

After the beating, Roan attempted twice to resign, declaring the hazing was becoming unbearable, but the resignations were withdrawn, following conferences with Highway Director Beightler. Roan's attempts to resign came to the attention of Governor Bricker who declared that a cleanup might be in prospect at patrol headquarters.

**Beaten Sevely**

According to Roan, when he reported for the boxing bouts, in accordance with school rules, he found his tennis shoes missing, was forced to use his street shoes which handicapped him.

Then, instead of merely boxing him, he reported to the governor's office, each of his opponents fought him desperately. Finally, at the point of exhaustion, Roan, weighing 175 pounds, was forced to fight a 200-pounder, who proceeded to beat him severely. Seven stitches were required to close one cut over Roan's eye, it was reported.

## Y. M. C. A. COLLEGE THREATENS TO OUST STUDENT FOR EXPOSING DISCRIMINATION

Kansas City, Mo.,

OCT 11 1940

**COLUMBUS, Ohio.—(ANP)—Because he revealed in his column in the Ohio State News that Franklin university, division of the Metropolitan Y.M.C.A., bars Negroes from day classes and admits them only at night, Frank C. Shearer, law student, may be ousted from the institution.**

**After the article appeared, Shearer was called to the office of the university director where it is alleged he was berated and ordered to pay his entire fees immediately although the student had a contract calling for payment at stated intervals.**

**Friends came to his rescue and helped him pay the necessary funds. Executive Director Spyker of the Metropolitan Y.M.C.A. is also understood to have called in Shearer and to have given a lengthy lecture on the difference between "discrimination" and "selection" bringing out he was dealing with a "white Y" and not the "Spring Street branch" for Negroes.**

# Oberlin Receives Its First Negro Teacher; Trouble Is Result

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

## Believe Compromise Exists Between Teacher, Officials

By JOHNNY WILLIS

OBERLIN, O.—(ANP)—A question of national as well as historical significance remained unsettled here this week, while hundreds of colored Oberlinites were stunned and still trying to define the teaching status of one Miss Elizabeth Glenn, competent young elementary school teacher of Oberlin who formerly taught in Dayton, and who has been placed in the Centennial grade school here as the first Negro teacher ever assigned to the Oberlin public school system, at least for more than 100 years.

SEP 23 1940

Some say that the placement of Miss Glenn in the Centennial school, a three room building located on the corner of Main and Edison streets and near the heart of the district, with classes of 25 students of which only one is white, shows the instigation of a definite trend toward a kind of segregation that Oberlin has never experienced before.

Some say that the fact that Miss Glenn's classes are attended by about 25 students, of which from one to three are white, proves that there is no such case of discrimination existent.

However, after almost one whole week of investigation, this correspondent discovered here positive proof of an irregularity in what has happened in the Centennial grade school.

According to reliable information received, the situation was bestirred some few months ago when there was a publication of some five existent vacancies of teachers' positions created in the Oberlin public school system either by retirement or resignation of teachers on the high school and elementary staffs.

Led by the militant Rev. H. J. Tucker, Negro leaders in Oberlin are said to have taken immediate cognizance of this and—upon the basis of a better than one fourth per cent of a tax paying body and the fact that 28.8 present of the high school students were colored appeals were made to the Oberlin school authorities that it was highly necessary and timely that some qualified colored teacher be assigned, particularly at Oberlin.

The name most prominently mentioned by both white and colored backers of the movement was that of Miss Laudabelle Scott, here spoken of as one of the most outstanding students, colored or white, ever to receive a degree from Oberlin college. Miss Scott, now teaching in South Carolina, is remembered as the Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Oberlin College of a few years ago. It is said that other qualified Negroes made application for the high school posts, but no Negro applicants were appointed.

Alleged to have been a compromise, however, Miss Elizabeth Glenn, also a graduate of Oberlin College, was assigned to duties in the Centennial grade school.

C. E. Wigtons, superintendent of public schools, denied all rumors and allegations that Miss Glenn had been assigned her duties at the Centennial after discriminatory understandings.

Miss Glenn, reluctantly agreeing to talk, claimed that she had mixed classes at the Centennial school but when questioned more directly admitted that she had three or less whites out of 25 pupils attending.

# STUDENT FACING OUSTER

Courier
Pittsburgh
Pa.

**YMCA College Got Peeved When Discrimination Was Exposed.**

OCT 12 1940

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 10—(ANP)—Because he revealed in his column in the Ohio State News that Franklin University, division of the Metropolitan YMCA, bars Negroes from day classes and admits them only at night, Frank C. Shearer, law student, may be ousted from the institution.

After the article appeared, Shearer was called to the office of the university director where it is alleged he was berated and ordered to pay his entire fees immediately although the student had a contract calling for payment at stated intervals. Friends came to his rescue and helped him pay the necessary funds. Executive Director Spyker of the Metropolitan YMCA is also understood to have called in Shearer and to have given a lengthy lecture on the difference between "discrimination" and "selection" bringing out he was dealing with a "white Y" and not the "Spring Street branch" for Negroes.

# Beaten Ohio Boy Now Back In Highway Patrol School

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—(ANP)—Sanford Roan, the young student at the State Highway Patrol School here, who was hazed and mistreated until he was forced to resign, is back in school. Roan returned to school after Governor Bricker, who had taken a personal interest in his case caused an investgaton to be made. Governor Bricker who had named Roan to the school, the first time a Negro has been named to any highway patrol school in the country.. so.. far ..as ..is known, demanded that the lad be given fair opportunity and protection. Roan reports that the brutality practiced upon him by other students has ceased and that he is now getting along splendidly. Parole Commissioner Lawrence Payne of Cleveland, one of Roan's sponsors is credited with bringing the matter to Governor Bricker's attention and seeing to it that the boy got justice.

OCT 1 1940

# Oust Honorary Fraternity For Admitting Race Student

## Says "White" Clause Was Construed Wrong

DEC 23 1940

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP)— John A. Ramseyer, of the Ohio State university faculty, president of Sigma chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, educational honor society, discussed the case of the local chapter involving the "white clause" in the national constitution, before a group of men in the college of education.

The local president asked for the cooperation of other professional educational fraternities on what he called a "racial issue." Last summer the Ohio state chapter challenged the national officers to define the term "white" as it appeared in a clause of its constitution which stated that "only white males of good character shall be eligible to membership in this fraternity." The officials consulted called themselves "unqualified and inadequate" to define the white clause.

**FIND DEFINITION**

Ohio State's Chapter then defined white man to mean "the sort of gentleman of any race to whom the term 'white' may, in the judgment of the membership committee, be appropriately applied." On that basis it initiated a Chinese and a Negro. Two weeks later the executive national committee suspended the chapter for "attempted nullification of the fundamental policies and law of Phi Delta Kappa"—fundamentals the fraternity has said it was unable to define.

Ramsayer, upholding the attitude taken by Sigma chapter which resulted in its suspension from Phi Delta Kappa, declared:

"In general, the justification offered for the white clause has been that chapters in certain sections of the country profess to face a 'specialized racial problem' and insist that other chapters ought to respect their difficulties. The Ohio State chapter contends that it likewise faces a specialized problem, since the climate of ideas in that institution and the programs of both the chapter and the college itself are diametrically opposed to any discriminations founded upon racial differences.

**NEED LIBERAL VIEW**

"Acting upon the mandate of Sigma chapter's membership, as expressed in a state-wide survey conducted more than a year ago, the campus group has steadily sought to find a way of securing local automony in regard to the 'white' clause. The only hope for success seemed finally to lie in a more liberal interpretation of the word "white."

# Cleveland Youth Launch Offensive Against War And Racial Preiudice

By A. O. TAYLOR

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5 --Three hundred youths, representing as many Protestant churches here, among them being delegates from several of our churches, staged an offensive Sunday against a warring world and racial discrimination.

The youths ranging in years from 15 to 25, were delegates to the fourteenth annual Cuyahoga County Christian Youth Conference sponsored by the Cleveland Church Federation and the sessions were held at the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, the church home of the late John D. Rockefeller Sr., when he made his residence in Cleveland.

"1940-Guns or God" was the outstanding theme originally announced for discussion by the war crusaders but there were those present who seemed to desire to place racial discrimination among the most important to be considered. It was not long before the session had started that several of the delegates (white) took the initiative by speaking against the abominable practice encouraged by the white races.

The result was a "race relations Sunday" on which church congregations of various races would exchange pastors and choirs and would devote their services to examination of race questions, was recommended to the fourteenth annual youth conference delegates. The Sunday would be sponsored by the council which is a branch of the Cleveland Church Federation.

The delegates also passed a resolution suggesting that the council adopt a policy of sending letters of protest against all discovered cases of race discrimination.

**Seek Peace**

Foremost, however, in the discussions was the idea that the achievement of world peace depends upon the universal recognition of the will of God as supreme over human wills. But marching under the spiritual banner was a parade of firm convictions that many of the ways man walks in the world of his God are devious and confused and that it is the part of the Christian youth to erect the signs which shall point to the path of salvation.

**Lists Ideas**

The conference favored the following ideas:

Lifting the barriers of racial intolerance by granting social equality t racial minorities.

Replacing of capitalism by a cooperative system which would allow production for use rather than for profit and in which producers and consumers would work together for a more equitable distribution of the world's goods.

Establishment of a United States in Europe with the guarantee of equal rights for all member states.

Reduction of tariff barriers as an aid to the breaking down of the boundaries of nationalism.

# Ohio Court Okays School Segregation

WILMINGTON, O., (ANP)—In one of the most reactionary opinions since in 1887 the Ohio legislature repealed laws requiring separate schools, the First District Court of Appeals last week literally reviewed segregation by deciding that the two children of Theodore Lewis may not attend the school in their district which is attended solely by whites.

Lewis filed an action to compel the school board of Wilmington to sanction admittance of his children to the school nearest his home after the board had ordered them to attend a segregated school two miles away.

The appellate court's decision held that the power of the school board to assign pupils includes the power to segregate according to color or race. The opinion was based on the widely discussed Weaver case decided in 1933 by the Ohio Supreme Court.

Theodore M. Berry and William A. McClaim, Cincinnati, counsel for Lewis, have filed notice of appeal to the Supreme Court.

# Textbook Committee Charges Ohio School Books Unfair To Race

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29—(ANP)—An outstanding feature of this year's local observance of Negro History Week was the widespread publicity given the charge made by the Textbook Committee of the Schoolmen's Club of Greater Cincinnati that the nation's textbooks have failed to give the Negro his proper place in history.

J. W. Scott, committee chairman, called attention to a study of the Negro's contribution to American history, made by a group of Southern educators.

These educators, Scott declared, said that a survey of twenty histories used in classrooms, revealed that none "even hints that Negroes had any part in the Revolutionary War." Only one, they said, mentions there were Negroes with Andrew Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans, and none mentions their participation in the Spanish-American War.

The educators, said Mr. Scott, suggested that the situation be remedied by additions or eliminations in present textbooks.

# Ohioans Fight Court's Jim-Crow School Ruling

WILMINGTON, Ohio, Jan. 19—Race citizens throughout the state are aroused this week over a decision handed down by Justice Oris F. Hamilton of the Fifth district court of Appeals, upholding separate schools.

The decision was handed down in the Lewis case, involving two children. Theodore Lewis, father of the children, filed a suit against the local school board, asking that it be compelled to permit his children to attend the school nearest their home. The board had ordered his children to attend a segregated school.

The court upheld the board's contention, pointing out that its power to assign pupils also carried the power to segregate according to race or color.

Attys. Theodore M. Berry and William A. McClain of Cincinnati have filed notices that the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. Funds are being solicited to continue the fight.

So enraged is the citizenry that a movement is on foot to defeat Justice Hamilton at the polls in November.

The separate school law was repealed in Ohio in 1887.

# Colored Citizens Insulted Assaulted, Lunch Taken

## NOT ALLOWED TO RIDE ON EXCURSION BOAT

## And Though They Had Bought Tickets, Their Money Was Not Refunded!

## The Steamer, It Is Said, Was Chartered By the (Colored) Citizens' Business Men's Club For A Moonlight Excursion

Tuesday, May 14, Mrs. Cecile Brown was singing gaily as she prepared a lunch. So good it looked, so good it smelled, that though she had eaten twice that morning, she wanted to eat again. Her husband, Walter Brown, who had worked for the Pachoud Bros. forty-two years, came. When he saw that lunch oh boy, he got an appetite, that a king would envy. But he was not allowed to touch it. Wait, said the wife till night. 'Twas carefully packed away, not for another day, but for the Citizens' Business Men's League boat excursion that evening.

The Browns had invited a few friends. The hours crawled along, but finally the time arrived and the happy party reached the wharf, started aboard the steamer. Then their troubles began. As Mrs. Brown tells the story:

"A great bid 200-lb. Negro, from Lockland, said to be named Simms Thompson, stopped us, opened our lunch bag, pawed all over our nice sandwiches so carefully packed in papers. He finally found at the bottom, four cigars for my husband Walter, and a bottle of "Bottled in Bond" whiskey. He wouldn't give back our bag. Said he had to go to see somebody. When my husband, who weighs about 127-lbs. and I, who weigh about 130-lbs., protested, he grabbed my husband, struck me on the arm, then struck me on the chest. Pushed us away, wouldn't allow us on the boat, and WOULDN'T RETURN THE MONEY WE PAID FOR OUR TICKETS!

"A young man named Ralph Coleman came up. He searched him and found he had a pint of Bottled in Bond. wouldn't allow him on the boat because he had liquor. The young man took it away, put it in his car and came back. Then Thompson cussed and wouldn't allow him on the boat 'cause he 'acted so smart.' When Coleman wanted his money back for the ticket, he handcuffed him and had him locked up.

"This 200-lb. Lockland Hitler, called himself a special officer. He had on a loud Khaki uniform, a wide belt and a great big gun.

"In court the next morning, Judge Luebbers asked him a lot of questions. He not only showed his ignorance, but lost all that chestiness for the Judge 'sho got him told.' The case against the young man Coleman, was dismissed!

"I swore out a warrant and the special officer was arrested. In court the Judge showed him up some more, gave him the law, good and strong, and asked him, "why do you come in this court with all that uniform display stuff? Where did you get it?" He very softly said, "I bought it." HE WAS FINED TEN DOLLARS AND COSTS."

The affair has caused a great sensation. Some very fine men belong to that Business Men's Club and many wonder why they have SHOWN SUCH BAD JUDGMENT IN SELECTING FOR A SPECIAL OFFICER, A MAN WHO HAD THE NERVE TO STRIKE PEOPLE, REFUSE THEM ADMISSION, REFUSE RETURNING THEIR TICKET MONEY, AND THE BRASS TO FACE THEM IN COURT! From what is said, 'TIS MORE THAN LIKELY THAT LAWSUITS WILL SOON BE BROUGHT AGAINST THE ORGANIZATION!

# LEAGUE FIGHTS JIM CROW AT BATHING POOL

Defender

## Youngstown Group In Mass Protest Against Segregation Act

1-20-40

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Mass protest against Jim-crowism at the North Side Municipal swimming pool in Youngstown, caused the pool to be temporarily closed following a fight and near race riot between members of the Youngstown branch of the Future Outlook League, white bathers and local police, last week.

Police arrested Troy Grove, 21-year-old member of the League group led by Bertrand Carlson, Youngstown League president, and charged him with creating a disturbance and resisting arrest. Grove pleaded not guilty in Municipal court and will be given a special hearing this week.

Carlson, an employee of the city water department, termed the charges "ridiculous" and said that the league may bring action against police led by Captain Charles Richmond, for injuries sustained by league members of the pool.

The incident at the pool was the result of a continued policy of racial segregation practiced at the pool despite the protest of the league which the league insists was direct violation of the state civil rights statutes.

Witnesses of the fight stated that 14 more girls and boys led by Carlson, arrived at the pool, demanded admission, paid the pool fee and were admitted. The group immediately became the object of taunts from white bathers, and shouts of "niggers" were hurled about the pool.

Finally, the white bathers are said to have splashed water in the faces of two of the league group, and an exchange of blows followed. Police arriving on the scene were said to have manhandled the Race participants in the fray, with resulting injury to several members of the group, and the near drowning of one Race girl.

Carlson sustained a lacerated chin. Members of the Youngstown branch of the league had warned city officials that the Race bathers would insist on taking advantage of the privileges of the pool. Tom Pemberton, park commissioner, promised a complete investigation of the case.

# COULD EAT AND SLEEP, NOT RIDE ELEVATOR

NOV 16 1940

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 14. (ANP) — Josephine Strode, reporter for the Black Dispatch, was faced last Wednesday with the alternative of riding down from the seventh floor of the Biltmore Hotel in a freight elevator, walking down the seven flights of stairs, or staging a sit-down strike in the seventh floor loby.

Miss Strode had been summoned to the hotel for an interview with the publicity director for the Federal Council of Churches, John Fortson. The council was using the Biltmore for living accomodations during its recent convention. After using the elevator to reach the seventh floor, Miss Strode was refused passage back down.

She reports: "When I had concluded my business with Mr. Fortson, I returned to the elevator, but was refused passage downward. The elevator boy told me I would have to descend on the freight elevator.

"Mr. Fortson said, 'Well, this is a lot of nonsense. In Kansas City, the press agents, both black and white, are permitted the use of all passenger elevators, and to every section of the hotel.'

"It was only when Dr. John Bader, national director of the National Christian Mission, went to the freight elevator and descended with me, that the unfortunate incident ended."

During the convention, the Tuskegee chaplain, Dr. H. V. Richardson, was permitted to occupy rooms in the hotel and partake of all the privileges and services supplied by the Biltmore. His only difficulty arose when he was momentarily detained by an elevator boy who had not been informed that delegates to the convention were being accorded special privileges.

# ELEVATOR MEN HALT NEGROES

**Situation Cleared Up By Intervention Of Churchmen**

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## Esquire in Philly Has Own Jim Crow

PHILADELPHIA—Esquire magazine has a discriminatory policy relative to the employment of solicitors, here, the Philadelphia AFRO-AMERICAN learned Friday.

The magazine sent Marquis L. Morse, 22, of 311 W. Eastham Terrace, several letters, urging him to become one of its permanent solicitors. When he accepted and filled out the employment certificate, stating that he was colored, he was immediately rejected.

"I am indeed sorry to have to inform you that it is our policy not to accept colored applicants for regular Esquire solicitors," J. O. Matlick, white sales manager of that publication, wrote.

# HOW TEACHER FEELS AFTER COURT BATTLE

By BERNICE D. SHELTON

Nona Bragg, the Swarthmore school teacher whom the Swarthmore School Board of Delaware County wanted to oust, has fought a good fight and won! Hers goes down in history as a cause celebre. She has done a stupendous thing—and acquitted herself brilliantly!

The decision, handed down by the State Supreme Court last Thursday, said in so many words that the School Board had not a leg to stand on.

In a talk with Mrs. Bragg, wife of Dr. William A. Bragg, 5539 Girard avenue, prominent dentist and official in the local NAACP, she was reluctant to make any statement, because she feels that it was a fight, not alone for herself, and the retention of her job, but for the sake of colored teachers in the State of Pennsylvania as a whole.

### CAREER AT STAKE

When pressed, however, as to just how she felt about her chances of winning the case at the outset when her class was taken from her and she found herself without a job, she did state:

"My whole career was at stake, so what did I have to lose? But more than the money involved, and the job itself, there was the whole group of our colored teachers in this State who could be adversely affected, sooner or later, by any decision rendered upholding such a stand."

"I felt that even though I were to lose this case, that at least it would be a matter of record that colored people are not going to sit quietly back and permit moves to be as quietly made which will relegate them increasingly into the background. I was fighting for the security of all of us in this State.

### "NOTHING UNUSUAL"

"I do not feel, however, that I have done anything so unusual," she continued. "I feel that anyone in my place would have taken a similar stand. What happened to me could have happened to anyone who might have been holding a similar post. I simply happened to have been the victim on the spot.

"I am very grateful to the organizations and those friends who stood by me and encouraged me, and helped me. You see the people of my race were wise enough to sense the conditions under which I was fighting, and what the outcome—either way—could mean to us as a race. Of course, I'm happy, but I feel that it is a victory for all teachers and our race!

"This case proves that we as a race can and will fight when pushed to it, and will continue to unite, even more solidly in order to fight for our rights!'

### A BITTER FIGHT

It was a bitter battle from start to finish. But this attractive young school teacher, modest and retiring at all times, as far as outward indications are concerned, spoke without the slightest trace of rancor or triumph in her voice. That's just the way she sincerely felt about the situation—and that was that!

Mrs. Bragg is a graduate teacher and is doing graduate study at Temple University. Her job in Swarthmore entailed teaching all colored children attending the Rutgers School, following their promotion from kindergarten. She taught from first through the fourth grades.

## Save The Postage Stamp: Bok Award Not Open To Colored Philadelphians

DEC 12 1940

A HEADLINE in a local daily newspaper reads, "NOMINEES SOUGHT FOR PHILA. AWARD."

The story requests that citizens submit the names of "a man or woman, known or unknown to the public, who has sacrificed personal comfort and gain to serve the people of the Philadelphia area."

The writer of the story omitted one very important thing. He did not say "Do not submit the names of colored men or women." Maybe he thought we ought to know that by now.

And, by the way, many of the recipients of the Philadelphia (Bok) Award did not measure up to the above requirements.

# Ousted Teacher Wins Court Battle Over Job

PHILADELPHIA — Intimating that racial prejudice had been shown, in addition to violations of the Teachers' Tenure Act, the suspension of Mrs. Nona R. Bragg was overruled by the State Supreme Court, this week, when it granted a writ of mandamus against the board of education of Swarthmore, Pa.

The action marked the first in which a colored teacher had filed suit under the tenure provisions.

It also marked another victory for the Pennsylvania Federation of Teachers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers, and the NAACP which aided through its attorney, Theodore Spaulding, in proving that segregation and racial prejudice were the background features of Mrs. Bragg's unlawful suspension.

**Say Jurist Erred**

Associate Justice Drew, in his opinion, which had the unanimous vote of the State judiciary, stated that "the order quashing the writ was improvidently made" by Judge Albert McDade of the Delaware County Court. At the trial, Judge MacDade ruled on technicalities instead of reviewing the racial prejudice charges as contended by the NAACP.

It was pointed out in the supreme court decision that Mrs. Bragg, a graduate of Virginia State College, was employed May 10, 1933, by the school board of Swarthmore. When the Tenure Act was passed, on April 6, 1937, she received a contract to teach grades 1-6 in a segregated division for colored pupils known as the "union room."

Abraham Koppelman and Henry Gouley, both white, who acted as attorneys for the teachers' federation and Mrs. Bragg, pointed out that the latter was considered one of the best teachers in the Swarthmore system.

On March 13, 1939, the board After demanding and receiving a hearing, she was notified, on July 10, that action had been takadopted a resolution suspending Mrs. Bragg, effective June 22, 1939, on the grounds that her services were not needed owing to the elimination of the "union room" for colored children and the distribution of her pupils in other classes under white teachers.

en abandoning the segregated class and terminating her contract.

Mrs. Bragg, aided by the teachers' group, filed suit for a writ of alternative mandamus to direct the school board to renew her contract or show cause why it should not be done. After contentions of the board that she had adequate remedy, Judge MacDade ordered her suspension upheld.

The NAACP intervened in the appeal before the State Supreme Court on the grounds that the lower court should have reviewed history and circumstances and not confined itself to technical points involved.

**Board Violated Law**

In its ruling, the court pointed out that Mrs. Bragg's contract assured permanent employment unless she was suspended because of misconduct or inefficiency or one of the many things listed under the Tenure Act.

It was also shown that five white teachers of same status were appointed subsequently to Mrs. Bragg and are still under contract despite her seniority rights.

Flaying the board for suspending Mrs. Bragg and ordering her re-appointment, the court said: "The board's action was without statutory authority and the motion to quash the alternative wr of mandamus is dismissed."

The four-page decision re viewed the case and pointed ou that the board's decision for th dismissal of Mrs. Bragg "for th best interest of the school distri to give a more economical, eff cient, productive and better edu cation to its school children" wa without fact.

## John Borican At Work On Painting For Alma Mater

PETERSBURG, Va.—(ANP)—Johnny Borican, famous track star commissioned recently by a Virginia State college alumni group to do a portrait of the late James H. Johnson, president of the school from 1887 to 1914, announced this week that he had begun the painting in his New York studio.

Borican, who is doing graduate work at Columbia university, formerly studied at Virginia state where he did a portrait of John M. Gandy, president. The canvas of Dr. Johnson will hang beside that of President Gandy in the administration building when it is completed. Mrs. Carrie B. Gandy, chairman of the Portrait Fund Group, invites friends and former students to contribute.

# Philadelphians Block Jim Crow School Plan

OCT 5 1940

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) —An attempt to jim-crow Race children in nearby Abington township was scotched here last week after the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and parents accepted the challenge of the school board.

Last August the board ruled that Negro children were not "normal" enough to be in the same junior high school and take the same work as whites, and tried to set aside a separate school for them.

When parents protested and said that they would not send their children to any separate setup, they were threatened with arrest but they stood by their guns.

Finally, after a conference directed by Dr. Reginald W. Pinckney of the Crestmont branch of the N.A.A.C.P., and by Atty. Theodore O. Spaulding of the Philadelphia branch, and a meeting of the Mothers Activities club of the Park school the board about-faced.

# Parents Win School Jim Crow Attempt

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Undoubtedly, the authorities recalled the famous Berwyn school case when after months of bitter court test, the school authorities lost before the state supreme court.

# Attempt to Segregate School Children Fails

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benefit of the annual children's Christmas party. Mrs. Catherine Payne Taylor and Mrs. Louise Truit are chairmen of the committee.

# Protest Alleged Insults of Pupils

PHILADELPHIA

After additional accusations alleging that white teachers at the Stanton School made insulting remarks to colored pupils, a protest was ordered filed with school officials during a meeting of the Civic Betterment League of South Philadelphia, Monday, at the YMCA.

The committee investigating the insults allegedly made by teachers at the school, reported that numerous children asserted that they are called vile and insulting names.

**Interviews Teachers**

The committee interviewed teachers, children and parents and are seeking a solution. Mrs. Beatrice Waters was added to the committee.

The league plans to sponsor a fashion show and dance for the

# High Court Returns Job To Teacher

(See Story Page 2) on reaction of teacher.

Discrimination in the Pennsylvania schools was "outlawed" by the State Supreme Court, last Thursday, when it restored Mrs. Nona Royster Bragg, 56th street and Girard avenue, to the elementary school teaching position in the Swarthmore School district from which she was dismissed after a class for Negroes was discontinued last spring.

The high court reversed the Delaware County Court, which dismissed Mrs. Bragg's petition for a mandamus to compel the school district to renew her contract. The Supreme Court declared the lower bench quashed her petition "improvidently" and ordered it to issue the mandamus writ.

The Bragg case victory climaxed an intensified fight on the part of Negroes to break down the "jim crow" barriers still remaining in the Pennsylvania educational setup. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People entered the fight, through its Philadelphia office, following the staging of various meetings thruout the State protesting the dismissal of Mrs. Bragg.

The NAACP's legal department contended, along with various civic, religious, fraternal and social organizations, that Mrs. Bragg was dismissed by the Swarthmore School board because she was a Negro.

**DISTRIBUTED CHILDREN**

Mrs. Bragg had taught Negro children in the Rutgers avenue elementary school since 1933, but the School Board decided to discontinue this special class and distribute the Negro children among the other classes of the school.

Counsel for Mrs. Bragg argued that when a teacher is dropped because she is not needed, the Teachers Tenure Act provides that the most recently employed teachers must be dismissed. In this case, however, four white teachers were hired after Mrs. Bragg, but they still held their positions after her dismissal.

While denying that color bias or racial prejudice was responsible for Mrs. Bragg's dismissal and her replacement by a white teacher, the Swarthmore Board admitted that the decision to incorporate the colored class into the general school body might have led to difficulties when Mrs. Bragg had to discuss problems with white parents.

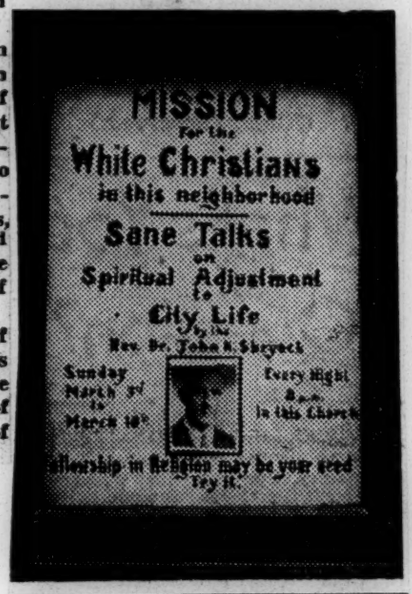
The Board held that the "peculiar social and cultural relation" existing between parents and teachers of children in the Swarthmore school system would prevent Mrs. Bragg fitting into the system, now that the colored children were no longer in a special class.

The colored class, a combination of the first four grades, had been in existence since 1913, because of a claim made at that time that these children retarded the remainder of the class. Decision to abolish the class was due, it is alleged, to the fact that the students, when promoted to the mixed classes, were found to lack the class "cultural perspective" of white children.

Mrs. Bragg, who is the wife of Dr. William A. Bragg, dentist, was also aided in her fight by the Pennsylvania Association of Teachers of Colored Children, of which she is a member.

# Pro-Cathedral's Lily-White Sign Protested

PHILADELPHIA — Promises to remove a sign announcing meetings for "white Christians," from the front of St. Mary Pro-Cathedral, Broad and South Streets, were made by officials of the diocese of Pennsylvania of the Protestant Episcopal Church on Monday.




The action followed protests from members of the clergy, during a meeting at the Church House, 202 S. Nineteenth Street.

The sign, which had been exhibited for two weeks, read: "A Mission for White Christians in This Neighborhood"; "A Sane Talk on Spiritual Life and Adjustment to City Life."

The Rev. John K. Shryock, rector of Grace Church, Girard Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, was the scheduled speaker.

**In Colored Neighborhood**

A large number of persons passing the church, which is in the heart of a colored neighborhood, were attracted by the sign.

That the sign was worded to avoid the appearance of "stealing members from colored churches," and to attract an estimated 10,000 white persons living in the vicinity, was the explanation given by the Rev. W. C. Emhardt, dean of the cathedral, when he was contacted on Monday.

He also said that he saw one colored person in the congregation on Sunday, and that St. Thomas P.E. Church, of which the Rev. Robert W. Bagnall is rector, will hold services on Sunday.

**Had Bishop's Consent**

That the mission was held with the consent of the Right Rev. Francis M. Taitt, Bishop of the diocese, was admitted by the Rev. R. J. Morris, white, secretary of the diocese, and the Bishop. The Rev. Mr. Morris reiterated that the meeting was for "white Christians" but that colored persons were welcome to attend.

St. Mary Pro-Cathedral is used by all churches of the city on special occasions. The annual Physicians' and Nurses' service has been held there for a number of years. Several of the clergymen contacted stated that it was customary to use vestments belonging to the cathedral whenever necessary.

**"Mistake in Judgment"**

The Rev. Mr. Bagnall termed such advertising a mistake in judgment. He saw in the meeting an attempt to augment the membership of the church.

A promise to call together the clergy of the city in a meeting to investigate and protest the sign was made by the Rev. C. A. Moore of St. Cyprians Church who remarked that such signs were not usually erected when members of other races are welcome.

**Called "Thoughtless"**

That the advertising was a "thoughtless attempt to increase the attendance and that nothing further was intended" was the reaction of the Rev. Tollie Caution, rector of St. Augustine P.E. Church.

He also said that Dean Emhardt had been attempting for some time to make the Pro-Cathedral of use to all neighborhood groups and had been concentrating on the foreign language population in the community.

The Rev. John R. Logan, vicar of St. Simon P.E. Church, called the situation "a sad commentary on the name of the Christian religion."

**"Misleading"**

The Rev. E. Sydnor Thomas was one of the protesting clergymen at the meeting on Monday. He said that such advertising was contrary to the policy of the church and although there might be some technical reason for it the man on the street is not given to technicalities.

The Rev. Mr. Shryock, a former missionary to China, is a graduate of the General Theological Seminary of New York and teacher of Chinese philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania.

He is a member of the board of examining chaplains and it was stated by several local clergymen that he is responsible for the appointment of the Rev. E. C. Young, rector of Philip Brooks P.E. Church, to the same body.

# Temple Youth Club Accused Of Race Bias

## White, Colored Students Protest Alleged Jim Crow On Campus

Charges that the Temple Youth Club, a recreation center recently established on the Temple University campus at 1724-34 north Broad street, discriminated against Negro students of the university, resulted in a protest by a combined group of white and colored students, last Monday and Tuesday.

The charges were made by a committee comprised of four Negro and two white students, who during an interview with Dr. Daniel A. Poling, a member of the Temple University Board and pastor of the Baptist Temple Church, Broad and Berks streets, alleged that Negro students had been denied the right to fraternize in the Youth Center on different occasions during last Saturday and Monday.

A spokesman for the committee, which included Julia Smith, Gertrude Williams, Jerry Certaine, Hugo Hyde, Jacob Schmookler and Reuben Copperman, both white, told Dr. Poling of incidents where Negroes had been completely ignored and refused service by employees at the club.

"They treated us as though we were not Temple University students because we were colored," one student said.

The group stressed one point in particular to Dr. Poling. Students said that the day after the dedication of the club by Dr. Charles E. Buery, president of Temple University, three colored students had gone into the club to make purchases and were not recognized.

The spokesman said the students were given membership application blanks, and told by the club manager they couldn't be served until the applications had been acted upon.

They took offense to this action because they said it was commonly understood around the campus that the Youth Club facilities were for the use of all Temple students, irrespective of race, creed or color.

While some students were reluctant to have their names connected with the alleged discriminatory incidents, other openly admitted that they had been victims of jim crowism at the club. They were: Hyde, Certaine, Marjorie Nichols, Helen Keene, and Gertrude Williams.

Pleading innocence of any knowledge that discrimination was being practiced by the Youth Club management, Dr. Poling assured the committee that if their charges were based on fact, the situation stood rectified from the moment the group entered his office.

"Discrimination on account of race creed or color is one thing Temple University has never, and will never permit on this campus," he said.

"What must have happened," Dr. Poling continued, "is that the manager and employees mistook the students for persons in no way connected with the university."

The Students' charges were also emphatically denied by the manager of the Youth Club, who told the writer that any Temple University student, white or colored, was eligible to participate in the club activity so long as he or she could prove they were students.

The Temple Youth Club was founded by the Russell Conwell Luncheon Club and the Baptist Temple. Its purpose is to provide a recreation center for Temple students and people of the community, officials said.

# REYNOLDS WARNS OF FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

## Walter White also Speaks to 500 at Mass Meeting Here

Warning that they must expect a bitter fight soon, Hobson R. Reynolds, former member of the Pennsylvania State legislature and director of the civil liberties division of the Elks, addressed more than 500 persons who attended the civil rights mass meeting Sunday evening at the Lincoln Congressional Church.

"You must be ready to meet one of the most vicious attacks ever launched against Negroes should the civil rights bill for the District reach Congress," he cautioned.

### Cites Experiences

He based his remarks on his own experiences in getting a similar measure through the Pennsylvania legislature during the time he was a member of that body.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, also addressed the group. He cited excerpts from the anti-lynching bill fight, emphasizing the need for courage and brains in pushing the civil rights bill to the front.

One of the highlights of the program was the address by Thomas P. Bomar, who recently became the topic of the nation when he was chosen as Abraham Lincoln's "double," by a local Washington newspaper.

Bomar lauded the efforts of sincere leaders of the race but denounced those individuals who use the popular race question as a springboard to higher selfish gains.

### Passes Resolution

The Washington Civil Rights Committee, which sponsored the meeting, passed a resolution supporting the passage of a civil rights bill for the District, on the grounds that denial of the rights of persons because of race, creed or color, endangers the rights of all persons of all races and all classes.

Letters of congratulations were received from John H. Sengstacke, general manager of the Chicago Defender; J. Finley Wilson, grand exalted ruler of the Elks; Bishop James E. Freeman, of Mt. Saint Alban.

Others who participated on Sunday's program were Prof. Edward Syphax, organ prelude; the Rev. R. W. Brooks, invocation; Eugene Davidson, chairman of the local civil rights committee, history and program; Dixie Harmonies quartet, music; W. Robert King, chairman of executive committee, who read communications, and Thurman L. Dodson, chief legal counsel.

Henry L. Johnson, Jr., was master of ceremonies.

# Hit Police Jim Crow Following Elks Rites

By JOHN A. SAUNDERS

The apparent policy of certain city officials to relegate Negroes to "flunkie" jobs in various branches of the city government has been strongly condemned by the executive committee of the North Philadelphia Civic Club.

Declaring that it is time that Negroes be given an equal opportunity to secure representative positions in all municipal branches, the Civic Club committee, comprised of Dr. Thomas Georges, Charles Fred White and Dr. John K. Rice emphatically scored color discrimination and prejudice in the police and fire departments.

### "Burrowed Horses"

This protest followed what was termed "an act of discrimination" on the part of police officials during the annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Association of Elks, held here two weeks ago.

During the convention, nine Negro policemen were permitted to ride the horses of white policemen. The "bone of contention" was, however, the failure of police officials to permit the Negro officers to ride the horses from the city stables to the convention headquarters.

The colored men mounted the horses at the starting point of the parade, at 21st and Oxford streets, and rode them around the block to where the parade ended, at 21st street and Columbia avenue. When they arrived, the white officers were on the spot to reclaim their mounts.

### "Fake Gold Bricks"

In a letter compiled and circulated shortly after the parade, the Civic Club leaders stated:

"What an inspiration to members of our group, particularly the younger generation. But will they grow up to find that they were given a fake gold brick when they will see no police regularly assigned to such mounted service?

"Surely it is the wish of every freedom-loving colored person to see prejudice and color discrimination done away with in every branch of the city government, with equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, creed, or color.

"Why are Negroes not assigned to the police red cars and motorcycles? Why are there no Negro police captains, lieutenants, house sergeants, traffic guards and park guards? Can it be that the duties and requirements of these positions are such that no Negro is eligible, or can qualify? Or can it be that the 'unwritten law" of our city government forbids their being assigned to these places?"

Dr. Rice, who is also president of the North Philadelphia Civic Club, said on Monday that the club was prepared to fight discrimination in the police and fire departments "to the limit."

He has called a mass meeting for that purpose, for this Sunday afternoon at McDowell Memorial Church, 21st street and Columbia avenue.

# GROUP IS TOLD "NO N----RS ALLOWED AFTER SUNDOWN"

MONCKS CORNER, S. C., Aug. 15—(ANP)—Five persons returning from a church excursion at Eutawville Sunday night were wounded by shotgun blasts when they were fired upon at a filling station in Bonneau. near here, by unidentified white men. Francis Greene was admitted to the Chester County Hospital in Summerville suffering from gunshot wounds of the hips and legs, inflicted as he ran from the scene. Others wounded include the Rev. Robert Mack, pastor of Green Hill Baptist Church in Charleston, which sponsored the excursion, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Davis and the white bus driver.

According to the Rev. Mr. Mack, the bus developed motor trouble and was driven into a filling station at Bonneau and left by the driver with consent of the operator while another bus was being secured from North Charleston. Leaving Bonneau at 10 o'clock for the second bus, the driver returned at midnight.

As passengers were transferring to the second bus eight white men drove up and ordered the excursioners to "get out here right quick. We don't allow no d——n n——rs 'round here after sundown." The excursioners, the white driver and the station operator tried to explain the emergency to no avail. A second car drove up with eight more white men who began firing on the group with shotguns. Having no weapons, the excursioners fled into nearby woods. Many were still missing when the bus left at 4:30 Monday morning.

Two weeks ago, a mob of 500 whites stormed the county jail here searching for two Negroes accused of raping a white woman near North Charleston. It is felt that the Sunday night occurrence is connected with the former happening in anti-Negro sentiment.

# FIGHT CLOSING OF WPA SEWING UNIT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

NEW YORK. — A deliberate attempt on the part of the local administrator to abolish the WPA sewing project for Negro women in Charleston, S. C., while renovating and enlarging a similar project for white women, is being investigated, the Natonal Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced.

According to a complaint made by the Association's Charleston, branch, E. P. Grice, the local WPA administrator closed the sewing project where Negro women are employed, on October 28, and has refused to hold a conference with an N.A.A.C.P. committee which seeks to reopen this project.

The complaint states further that about 300 county sewing projects employing women have been closed and these women brought into Charleston to work in the enlarged project there. Negro women, on the other hand, are being sent from Charleston into the rural areas to work in diet kitchens, wherever openings can be had.

Denying that the enlarged project for white women constituted discrimination against Negro women in Charleson, Lawrence M. Pinckney, state WPA administrator for South Carolina, told the N. A. A.C.P. in a letter dated November 5, that the new project was set up in accordance with standards approved in Washington.

Columbia, S. C. State
March 16, 1940

## Thinks Withdrawal Of Invitation to Negro Chorus Would Be Disgrace

To the Editor of The State:

Every South Carolinian I have heard comment on the controvery in the house of representatives, in regard to withdrawing the invitation to the chorus of the Robert Smalls Negro high school to sing before the legislature March 21, is indignant and regretful that such sentiments should be expressed in the State House.

The principal reason advanced for withdrawing the invitation appears to be the fact that the chorus comes from a school named for Robert Smalls, Beaufort Negro congressman in the Reconstruction era. Raking up for legislative discussion the undeniable evils and waste of those tragic years can do no possible good; and certainly it is unjust and unChristian to visit on unoffending Negro children of today a desire for revenge for past indignities in which the children had no part. A spirit of that kind tends only to stimulate animosity between the races, and this has the effect of increasing the problems of the South. The races can and must share the region in harmony, which can best be achieved by courtesy and understanding on the part of both.

It was also hinted on the floor of the house that having these Negro children sing the spirituals for which their race is famous might, in some mysterious way, affect the fate of the anti-lynching bill now before congress. Such an idea seems far-fetched, to put it mildly.

The telegram from W. Kent Alston, principal of the Beaufort school, as printed in Friday's State, thanks the legislature for its invitation in extremely respectful terms. In itself the message is proof that the principal's people regard the recognition of their chorus as an honor for which they are grateful. Doubtless there are many white people who would enjoy hearing the children sing. White people have always enjoyed Negro voices, freely admitting that they are capable of unique and inimitable harmonies. The Negroes have always shown their appreciation of white people's attendance at their concerts or their church services, reserving special seats for their guests. It is this sort of thing that establishes a friendly relationship between the races.

To withdraw the invitation already extended to and accepted by the Beaufort school chorus would not only be a pity; it would be a disgraceful procedure.

WOMAN VOTER.

Columbia.

# BRUCE BAILEY HAS WAGED LONG FIGHT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

**By TED POSTON**
**(Staff Correspondent)**

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9—The South Carolina Legislature was expected this session to debate the establishment of a School of Law at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College in Orangeburg, as a means of thwarting a two year effort to break down the color ban at the white University of South Carolina.

The long fight to enter the university law school has been waged by Bruce Bailey, Morehouse University graduate, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Two years ago this month, Bailey, a resident of Columbia, applied to Dean Frierson, of the University Law School. Receiving no answer, he applied the next month to President J. Ryan McKissack. And when the university president ignored his letter, he applied to the Board of trustees.

Soon after that, the N.A.A.C.P., which successfully carried the Lloyd Gaines case to the U. S. Supreme Court, entered the Bailey case and made inquires from the then Governor Olin D. Johnson. And in July, 1938, the militant applicant received a letter from Speaker of the House Solomon Blatt informing him that his "application is receiving consideration by the proper authorities."

Representative Blatt made a similar reply last September when Bailey again inquired as to his status. Later, the Legislature debated the question of establishing a law school at the State College in order to end the fight. North Carolina and Missouri took similar action after the Lloyd Gaines decision. No official action was taken at last year's legislative session, however.

If the Assembly again fails to take action on the matter, the N.A.A.C.P. is expected to take Bailey's case to the courts. Thurgood Marshall and Charles Houston are handling the case for the association.

In the meanwhile, Bailey, a skilled painter and paper-hanger since 1923, has been working at that trade with the Home Decorating Company here, and awaiting further developments in his fight.

"I intend to see this thing through to the end," he told The Courier last week. "I think the Supreme Court ruling was explicit, and we don't intend to end the fight until we have won."

# OBJECTS TO 'WHITE PEOPLE ONLY' SIGN; STUDENT ARRESTED

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22. (ANP)—Homer Fowler, student, age 17, took exceptions to a sign reading "For White Only," at the Blue Circle Sandwich shop here Friday. He became so much upset at the discrimination of which the "sign" was a symbol that he finally mustered sufficient courage to remove and carry it off.

The manager of the restaurant, summoning police aid, later had Fowler arrested with the sign still in his possession. The trial in the city court revealed, according to Jack Sharp, the arresting officer, that Fowler when asked why he removed and carried off the sign, replied "The sign wasn't treating my race right." He was bound over to criminal court by the city judge for larceny and his bond fixed at $250.

Knoxville Tenn., Journal
April 27, 1940

## Court To Hear Negroes' Plea To Enter U-T

Argument in the suit of six Negroes who attempted to enter but were barred from University of Tennessee last autumn has been set for a week from today in Chancery Court.

Crux of the case is the constitutionality of a state law prohibiting Negroes and white persons from attending classes in the same building.

## Move To Force University To Admit Colored

### To Hear Students' Plea Against Tennessee U. On June 7

NEW YORK—A hearing on demurrers and answers of the University of Tennessee to a mandamus action filed against the University October 18, 1939, by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to force that institution to admit six Negro students to its graduate schools, has been set for Friday, June 7.

Carl A. Cowan, legal representative of the Knoxville, Tenn., branch of the Association, which instituted the action; and Z. Alexander Looby, of Nashville, and Leon A. Ransom, the later two members of the association's legal committee, will represent the six students at the hearing which takes place before Chancellor Mitchell, of the Chancery court, Knox county, Tennessee.

The students involved include: W. S. E. Hardy, Homer L. Saunders, Clinton Marsh and Ezra Totten, who have applied for admission to the university's graduate school; and Joseph Michael and P. L. Smith, both of whom have applied for admission to the University of Tennessee law school.

Action against the university was brought by the NAACP attorneys shortly after trustees of the institution refused to act on the six applications although notifying the students that their applications had been received.

# U. Of Tennessee Plea To Be Heard On June 7

NEW YORK—(SNS)—A hearing on demurrers and answers of the University of Tennessee to a mandamous action filed against the University last October 18, 1939 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to force that institution to admit six Negro students to its graduate schools, has been set for Friday June 7, the association announced.

Attorney Carl A. Cowan, legal representative of the Knoxville Tenn., branch of the Association which instituted the action; and Z Alexander Looby of Nashville, and Leon A. Ransom, the latter two members of the association's national legal committee, will represent the six students at the hearing which takes place before Chancellor Mitchell, of the Chancery Court, Knox county, Tennessee.

The students involved include: W S. E. Hardy, Homer L. Saunders Clinton Marsh, and Ezra Totten who have applied for admission to the university's graduate school and Joseph Michael and P. L Smith, both of whom have applied for admission to the University of Tennessee Law School.

Action against the university was brought by the N. A. A. C. P. on the six applications, although notifying the students that their applications had been received.

## SET HEARING IN TENNESSEE SCHOOL CASE

### Six Students Seek Admittance to Graduate Classes

NEW YORK.—A hearing on demurrers and answers of the University of Tennessee to a mandamous action filed against the university last October 18, 1939 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to force that institution to admit six Negro students to its graduate schools, has been set for Friday, June 7.

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Action against the university was brought by the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys shortly after trustees of the institution refused to act on the six applications, although notifying the students that their applications had been received.

## TENNESSEE CASE FILED BY STUDENT IS POSTPONED

Negro Labor News

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(By S. M. Clark, Jr. for ANPA)—The case filed against the state of Tennessee for failure to admit Homer L. Sawyer and five others to the University of Tennessee graduate and law schools last September, was argued Friday before Judge A. E. Mitchell in Knox County Chancery court. Attorney C. A. Cowan sought writ of mandamus against the board of Trustees of the university.

After a lenthy discussion the court overruled the motion claiming that the bill was not filed in the proper ordre, and that it should name the trustees and the University of Tennessee as the defendants, inasmuch as the university is a corporate body. The counsel for the petitioners made a motion for a leave to amend so as to make the University of Tennessee a party to the suit, separate and distinct from the individual members of the board of trustees. Arguments on demurrers, filed by the defendants, were continued when the court ruled that the case be passed with the next hearing set for a date four or six weeks later.

The courtroom was filled with some of Knoxville's outstanding Negro and white citizens, all of whom appeared very interested in the proceedings of the case. James D. Hoskins, president of the University of Tennessee; Henry R. Witham, dean of the law school; Rev. B. B. Evans, local N. A. A. C. P. president, and other N. A. A. C. P. officers and members were also present at the hearing.

The counsel for the petitioners was composed of Dr. Leon A. Ransom, Howard Law professor, and chief counsel for the University of Tennessee cases; Dr. E. Alexander Looby, well known Nashville attorney, and member of the National NAACP legal staff; and Attorney Carl A. Cowan, prominent local NAACP counsellor.

Attorney General Roy Beeler represented the state.

# Set Hearing Date On Plea Of Six Negroes To Enter Tennessee Univ.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A hearing on demurrers and answers of the University of Tennessee to a mandamous action filed against the University last October 18, 1939 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to force that institution to admit six Negro students to its graduate schools, has been set for Friday, June 7, the association announces.

Attorneys Carl A. Cowan, legal representative of the Knoxville, Tenn., branch of the Association, which instituted the action, and Z. Alexander Looby of Nashville, and Leon A. Ransom, the latter two members of the association's legal committee will represent the six students at the hearing which takes place before Chancellor Mitchell, of the Chancery Court, Knox County, Tenn.

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Action against the university was brought by the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys shortly after trustees of the institution refused to act on the six applications, although notifying the students that their applications had been received.

# Judge Rules Trustees Must Be Served Individually in Tennessee University Case

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—At the conclusion of hearing arguments on the final writ of mandamus against the University of Tennessee board of trustees brought by six Negro students who are seeking admission to the university's graduate schools, Chancellor A. E. Mitchell denied the motion in chancery court here June 7.

In denying the motion the court ordered the cases consolidated, and pointe out that since the complaints intened to sue the University of Tennessee, they should have named the university corporation and made it a party to each of the suits.

Taking exception to the ruling the attorneys for the students, Leon A. Ransom, Alexander Looby, and Carl Cowan, moved to amend their original bill in compliance with the court's ruling. The court ruled that each member of the university's board of trustees would have to be served individually and relief asked against them collectively.

Hearings on the demurrers filed by Dean Henry B. Witham of the law school; Dean Fred C. Smith of the graduate school; and President James D. Hoskins, have been postponed until the new processes have been served.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 8, 1940

# UNIVERSITY TRIAL HALTED BY ERROR

## Negroes Lose First Round in Fight for Entrance at State Institution

KNOXVILLE, June 7 (AP).—On a legal technicality, six Negro youths today lost the first round of a court fight to force the University of Tennessee to admit them as students.

The Negroes brought suit last fall to compel the university to enroll them, but the university countered with a plea that it would be a violation of the Tennessee constitution to permit Negroes to mingle in the same classes with white students.

Counsel for the state contended before Chancellor A. E. Mitchell in today's proceedings that the university had not been legally made a party to the lawsuit because the original bill was directed against "the trustees of the University of Tennessee, a corporate body," but that notice of the suit had not been served on each trustee individually.

State Atty.-Gen. Roy Beeler argued that the process was invalid.

Chancellor Mitchell upheld the state and said he would rule later on a plea by attorneys for the Negroes that they be permitted to amend the suit to name the university correctly.

The Negroes' case has the backing of the National Society For the Advancement of Colored People.

# TENN. JIMCROW HOSPITAL SUIT UP SEPT. 12

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 6 (By O. B. Taylor for ANP) — A suit of the East Tennessee Hospital association to compel the city of Knoxville to grant additional privileges to Negro doctors at the general hospital, is scheduled for hearing in chancery court Sept. 12 at 9 a.m. The suit was filed Aug. 16, 1938, by members of the East Tennesse Hospital association who declared that colored physicians were not permitted to attend their patients at the hospital, there were no interns, or nurse training school, and that the set-up was not satisfactory to the Julius Rosenwald foundation which helped build the Negro unit to the hospital.

The hospital association further protested that Negro physicians were not given representation on the staff, as the original agreement provided. A demurrer filed by the city was overruled. Then the city made a detailed answer, denying many of the complaints of the association.

The suit was once set for February but was deferred. The hearing on Sept. 12 will be the first on the merits of the case. The suit is being keenly watched by members of bath racial groups here, because of its far reaching implications.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
August 31, 1940

## Why Are Negroes Ignored in CAA Plans—and on Cherokee Dam?

By J. W. HAYWOOD, JR.
301 East Sixth Street, North,
Morristown, Tennessee

Recent observation has evoked two queries within my mind. The first was caused by an article in your edition of August 25 concerning the CAA preparations for pilot training at the University of Tennessee. What provisions, I wondered, are being made to train Uncle Sam's Negro youth in this area?

**Cherokee Dam**

The second question projected itself with compelling force as I noticed yesterday with acute indignation that not one Negro machine operator appeared to be employed in building the Cherokee Dam. Eligible Negro mechanics have applied. The matter resolves itself into this: Whether the U. S. Government will fashion its policy in accordance with the dictates of local unions that are notoriously and irreducibly prejudiced, or whether work will be apportioned on the basis of a far nobler concept—the union of all American citizens in a program of national defense.

**If Government Yields**

The Government's yielding to sinister Southern forces will be tantamount to its pursuing the undemocratic course so characteristic of (but not restricted to) the very totalitarianism which we feverishly ready ourselves to oppose.

A man who is refused by his government a chance to drive a tractor in peace time defense construction will likely feel that he has little to defend in time of war.

*"Give light and the people . . ."*

Give jobs, also.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
June 8, 1940

# Negroes Lose First Step in School Fight

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 7, (AP). On a legal technicality, six negro youths today lost the first round of a court fight to force the University of Tennessee to admit them as students.

The negroes brought suit last Fall to compel the university to enroll them, but the university countered with a plea that it would be a violation of the Tennessee Constitution to permit negroes to mingle in the same classes with white students.

Counsel for the State contended before Chancellor A. E. Mitchell in today's proceeding that the university had not been legally made a party to the lawsuit because the original bill was directed against "the trustees of the University of Tennessee, a corporate body," but that notice of the suit had not been served on each trustee individually.

State Attorney General Roy Beeler argued that the process was invalid.

Chancellor Mitchell upheld the State and said he would rule later on a plea by attorneys for the negroes that they be permitted to amend the suit to name the university correctly.

The negroes' case has the backing of the National Society for the advancement of colored people.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
June 10, 1940

## NEGROES LOSE FIRST TILT IN UNIVERSITY SUIT

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 10.—On a legal technicality, six Negro youths lost the first round of a court fight to force the University of Tennessee to admit them as students.

The Negroes brought suit last Fall to compel the university to enroll them but the university countered with a plea that it would be a violation of the Tennessee Constitution to permit Negroes to mingle in the same classes with white students.

## Ses Montgomery Ward for $60,000

HOUSTON, Texas.—A damage suit for $60,127.90 was filed against Montgomery Ward and Company, Thursday, in the Judicial District Court by S. C. Richard, who alleged that his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Richard, was beaten in her home, last month, by M. G. Herrington, white collector.

In the petition the plaintiff alleges that after being told that a payment would not be made that day, due to the illness of her husband, the collector entered the house, struck Mrs. Richards and knocked her down causing injuries which have made her practically a semi-invalid.

# Montgomery Ward Sued For $60,000; Collector Beats Woman Unconscious

HOUSTON, Texas, March 29—Because its collector, M. G. Harrington is alleged to have forced his way into the home of S. C. Richard and is alleged to have beaten his wife, Montgomery Ward and company faces a $60,000 suit.

The suit was filed here Thursday in the judicial district court and describes in a four-page petition how the white collector entered the home of the plaintiff who was sick in bed and assaulted his wife with his fist, knocking her unconscious and injuring her seriously.

Mrs. Richard, in describing the vicious attack which took place February 3, states that the collector came to her door and demanded payment or the return of the merchandise purchased. She said that she informed the collector that her husband was ill and that he would be paid on a later date.

The white collector abused Mrs. Richard with vile language and forced his way into the house whereupon he struck Mrs. Richard then shoved and pushed her about the room and finally knocking her to the floor rendering her unconscious.

Because of the injuries sustained Mrs. Richard is said to be a semi-invalid, her memory is impaired and she cannot sleep very well. It is believed that she is permanently injured.

In addition to suing the company for $60,000, she is also asking for payment of doctor's bill and cost of medicine which amount to $127.90.

## College Head Seeks Excuse For Jim-Crow

DALLAS, March 29—(By Fritz Cansler for ANP)—In a letter addressed to Seu. Ed. C. Johnson, Dr. Charles A. Lory, president of Colorado State college, explains his position on a recent rule barring further enrollment of Race students at the summer sessions of the college.

The matter was taken up with Senator Johnson because of his liberal attitude on social questions as evidenced both by his record of two terms as governor, and in congress where he is junior senator from Colorado.

In reply to Senator Johnson's inquiry as to the ruling, President Lory stated: "Fort Collins for some time has had only two colored families in residence, and we have real difficulty in finding housing facilities for the few colored students we have in the regular session." Dr. Lory continues: "We have some difficulty also with southern students who object to sitting in classes with colored students, and unfortunately some white students from Texas join in this objection."

In his concluding remarks Dr. Lory states that the rule is a violation of rights as guaranteed by the state's constitution, but declares his inability to protect Negro students in their rights.

## TEX. TEACHERS CANCEL MEET; HINT PREJUDICE

### Session Suddenly Called Off As Race School Pledges Support

DALLAS, Texas, March 22—Unfriendly actions and open threats by unnamed prejudiced members were this week cited as being responsible for postponement of a program scheduled by the North district No. 5 of the Texas States White Teachers association.

No explanation was given, it is said except the cryptic statement: "Something has happened to make this change necessary."

The program, which was to include music, talks on race relations and race literature, called for a luncheon immediately following the morning exercise at which Dr. John O. Beaty, professor of English at Southern Methodist university, was to have spoken. This event was to have been held in the Pompeiian room of the Dallas Athletic club.

The teachers association had recently written to the librarian of the local Race high school requesting her assistance in arranging the program.

Arrangements were made and a big program was assembled. Announcements were sent out for the meeting to be held in connection with other divisional meetings in the downtown auditorium.

Following issuance of the bulletin announcing speakers and plans for the session, for reasons not yet made public the session was suddenly cancelled by the committee in charge.

Those aware of the proposed meeting and who received invitations to attend expressed themselves as "somewhat amused" at the sudden change in plans.

# White Dallas Citizens Would Have Race School For Their Own Students

DEC 26 1940

By FRITZ CANSLER

DALLAS, Texas. —(ANP)— The interracial situation in Dallas at the moment presents a number of weird aspects and abounds with strange inconsistencies. Reverting from the usual procedure, a number of whites in the South Dallas area have presented an urgent request to the local school board that the Abraham Lincoln High School be given over to whites.

The high school was built in 1938 at a cost of nearly a half-million dollars, aided by a WPA grant from the U. S. government. At present, the school has an enrollment of nearly 1500 and a faculty of 34 teachers under the direction of an able and experienced educator, Principal T. D. Marshall.

The delegation urging the change of the school's status appeared before the board of education at its last session Tuesday night. The board promptly said "No" to the appeal.

The suggestion to change the procedure where schools, churches, residences and other buildings are passed on to colored tenants after long occupancy by whites caused more laughter than fear that it will ever be done.

The short resolution embodying the board's decision left no doubt as to the scant consideration the request received.

## *Race Judged By An Isolated Incident*

THE vise, social, economic and political, in which Negroes find themselves is illustrated by the following editorial comment by the Ledger-Dispatch on the recent action brought by Ernest Wright against the Norfolk Civil Service Commission:

> . . . Wright and his associates have full right, of course, to petition the court to order the municipal agency involved, whether by mandamus or injunction, to grant to the petitioner whatever privilege or right to which he and they may consider he is entitled.
>
> But, in the judgment of the Ledger-Dispatch, Wright and his associates are taking an unwise step. This newspaper, which has upheld and defended the rights of the colored people of Norfolk to the extent of its ability and vigor, is convinced that in this particular case the insistence of one man and his associates, in effect, that Negroes shall be installed as policemen in Norfolk—if they win, the colored people as a whole will lose.
>
> If the petitioner wins this particular right in a court of law, he will forfeit for all his people a considerable measure of that public sentiment and sympathy which won for them a few years ago the Negro Bathing Beach.

What we wish to comment upon is the last paragraph above: "If the petitioner wins . . . . he will forfeit FOR ALL HIS PEOPLE . . . that public sentiment and s y m p a t h y which won for them a few years ago the Negro Bathing Beach."

This could not be true, and would not be true, of course, unless those who mold, who create public sentiment, made it so. Southerners usually have a sense of fairness, a sporting sense of fairness, which finds expression unless it is aborted by subversive social forces, among these forces the molders of public sentiment.

There are 40-odd thousand Negroes in Norfolk, the majority of whom work and strive in their utmost stride to make Norfolk the best possible city in which to live. There are here, as elsewhere, elements of discontent. There are people here who are chafing under economic repression and civil injustice, and these people are not confined to the Negro race. But the greatest impact of economic and civil injustice is felt, naturally, by the Negro people.

Once in a while one of these dissident elements, representing perhaps one-tenth of one per cent of the population, will move in one direction or another to find relief, adjustment or satisfaction. Be it said to the credit of Negroes that they always move through legally constituted channels approved by the existing social order. They never move in the direction of anarchy. There are groups in the other race that express their dissent with what they conceive to be economic or civil injustice, in terms of anarchy, but the other race is not judged or measured by these groups. They are treated as groups and individuals.

With the Ernest Wright case not more than one-tenth of one per cent of Norfolk's Negro population had more than an academic interest. There was a small group—a very small group—associated with him in the submission of his grievance to the court.

But the 40-odd thousand Negroes in Norfolk felt the full impact of the resentment against Ernest Wright and his associates. The very truth is that 99.9 per cent of them had no notice or knowledge of what was going to be done in the matter. Moreover they had no direction in the matter. Yet, because they are members of the Negro race and because ONE MEMBER of that race offends the political sensibilities of the majority race the whole must forfeit good-will, favorable public sentiment, and suffer reprisals which have no end. That is the tragedy of Negro life. Fortunately there are white people who realize, and are finding the courage to do something about this tragedy.

Finally, we wish to call attention to the inconsistency of the point made by the Ledger-Dispatch. The assumption or inference is that Negroes should prevent Negroes from committing any practices or acts that would run counter to prevailing social and political policies; practices or acts calculated to disturb the status quo. But the same people who hold the race as a whole to this responsibility withhold from us the power to assume and discharge that responsibility. **Subversive forces** cannot be restrained or controlled by moral suasion alone. It is not done within the white race; it cannot be done within the Negro race. Legal or quasi-legal power must be exerted upon these forces.

## Folkes Frees 3 White Men in Store Case

RICHMOND — The Pender store case, in which the Rev. George M. Thompson, pastor of Chauty Baptist Church, was struck in the eye and allegedly beaten by three white employees, was dismissed by Justice E. C. Folkes in police court on Wednesday (July 10).

**Resented Term "Boy"**

The Rev. Mr. Thompson secured a warrant against L. Stouss who struck him in the eye outside the store after the minister showed resentment against the clerk for calling him "boy."

Warrants also were obtained for Tony Rawls and W. F. Shoupe, also store employees, accused of joining in an attack upon the Rev. Mr. Thompson and the Rev. R. W. Twiggs, pastor of Brook Road Baptist Church.

In dismissing the warrants against the white men and counter warrants they secured for the ministers, Justice Folkes ruled that the altercation appeared to be one between the Rev. Mr. Thompson and Stouss only.

**Trial Forced by Hill**

The ministers, however, maintained that they were treated abusively in the store. and assaulted by the three after they left the store.

The case was marked "continued to" last week, with the prospect of not being brought to trial.

Oliver W. Hill, NAACP attorney, who represented the ministers, told the judge that he must insist upon trial of the case on its merits, and it was placed on the active calendar.

## Pittsylvania Citizens Win School Fight

OCT 5 1940

DANVILLE, Va.—The first skirmish in the battle for educational justice being waged by the Pittsylvania County Civic League and the Danville branch NAACP was won here, recently, when arrangements were completed whereby high school pupils of the county are to be enrolled in John W. Langston High School.

The county school board has steadfastly refused to make any definite promises as to when a high school for the more than 500 colored children without high school facilities will be erected, despite the fact that there are seventeen high schools for whites and only one for colored.

**Lone School Sub-standard**

The lone high school now operated for colored children by the county is sub-standard and badly overcrowded. Despite this fact, however, citizens, led by the league and the NAACP, have refused to accept a second-hand building located in an abandoned field, fearing that its acceptance would kill their chances for a new building.

Under the present agreement with the Danville School Board, the county board has agreed to pay, for one year, the tuition of $36 per pupil for as many pupils from the county as can be accommodated at the Langston School, where they must take an entrance examination before being admitted.

On opening day, when several carloads of county children sought admittance to the school, however, they were turned away by Principal E. A. Gibson, who denied knowledge of the arrangements. They were later admitted, however, on orders of the city school superintendent.

# Dept. of Interior 'Explains' Discrimination In Nat'l Park

DEC 7 1940

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Calling attention to the recently released ANP story on discriminatory practices in the Shenandoah National Park, in which it was stated that attendants were giving colored visitors maps with red circles drawn around the jim-crow picnic grounds, E. K. Burlew, first assistant secretary of the department of the interior, writes:

"My attention has been directed to an Associated Negro Press dispatch regarding the maps given to people entering the Shenandoah National Park on which the picnic grounds for Negroes were marked with red pencil.

A RANGERS IDEA

"In May, 1939, the literature concerning Shenandoah Park, which maintains separate facilities for Negroes , was revised and all references to them was eliminated. It was decided that the rangers would direct parties to the proper areas. Unfortunately, we do not have sufficient ranger personnel to describe orally the facilities available, and, therefore, one of the rangers resorted to the above mentioned practice. It was stopped as soon as discovered and the rangers were instructed not to mark the park circulars.

"The Pinnacles Picnic ground in the central section of the park has been open to use by white and Negro visitors since April, 1939. No signs of discrimination are permitted in this area. For the present, it is necessary that other areas and facilities be designated.

"It must be realized that in the southern states the history of discrimination for many years cannot be changed at once by an order from the department of the interior. The facilities for Negroes provided at Lewis mountain in Shenandoah National Park are equal in quality to the facilities provided for white people at Big Meadows in that park.

"The National Park service of this department is doing everything possible to extend a friendly welcome to all visitors to the Shenandoah National Park."

# SHENANDOAH PARK JIMCROW IS EXPLAINED

Chicago Bee
Chicago Ill.

DEC —8 1940

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—ANP)—Calling attention to the recently released ANP story of discriminatory practices in the Shenandoah National park, in which it was stated that attendants were giving colored visitors maps with red circles drawn around the jim-crow picnic grounds, E. K. Burlow, first assistant secretary of the department of the interior, writes:

"My attention has been directed to an Associated Negro Press dispatch regarding the maps given to people entering the Shenandoah National park on which the picnic grounds for Negroes were marked with red pencil.

"In May, 1939, the literature concerning Shenandoah park, which maintains separate facilities for Negroes, was revised and all reference to them was eliminated. It was decided that the rangers would direct parties to the proper areas. Unfortunately we do not have sufficient ranger personnel to describe orally the facilities available, and, therefore, one of the rangers resorted to the above mentioned practice. It was stopped as soon as discovered and the rangers were instructed not to mark the park circulars.

**Equal Facilities Offered**

"The Pinnacles Picnic ground in the central section of the park has been open to use by white and Negro visitors since April, 1939. No signs of discrimination are permitted in this area. For the present, it is necessary that other areas and facilities be designated. It must be realized that in the southern states the history of discrimination for many years cannot be changed at once by an order from the department of the interior. The facilities for Negroes provided at Lewis mountain in Shenandoah National park are equal in quality to the facilities provided for white people at Big Meadows in that park.

"The National Park service of this department is doing everything possible to extend a friendly welcome to all visitors to Shenandoah National park."

In fairness to the department of the interior, it must be said that the park in question is maintained on par with other national parks and the facilities provided for Negroes in compliance with the long existing jim crow folkway and mores of the Southland, are equal to those provided for whites.

However, there is another opportunity for the department to show its appreciation of Negro visitors as well as whites, in the appointment of some of the CCC graduates to the post of ranger in this as well as other parks, for it is a general understanding that forestry and kindred subjects are part of the CCC curirculum.

# 146-Year 'Jim Crow' Ban in Virginia Library Held Illegal by Court

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 16.—For the first time since 1794, when the public library of Alexandria was established, Negroes will be able to use its facilities, according to a decision handed down by Judge Williams O. Woolls of the Corporation Court in a case involving a Negro who was denied admittance to the library.

The decision was hailed here as a significant victory in the fight against Jim Crowism. Judge Woolls, in his decision, declared that "in this case there has not been introduced any evidence that the Alexandria Library Association has any regulation limiting the library's use and facilities to the white race."

The case had been pending in court since last May when attorney S. W. Tucker filed a petition for a writ of mandamus ordering Librarian Katherine Scoggin to issue a library card to George Wilson, a retired Negro Army sergeant. Judge Woolls did not grant the writ on the ground that Wilson had not properly applied for the card. He promised that the library would be told to comply with his decision as soon as possible.

# Find No Legal Bars To Virginina Library

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— One hundred and forty-six years have passed since Alexandria, Va., had its first public library, and in all of that time, no Negro has ever been permitted to use the library as white citizens have done. Yet Judge William P. Woolls in corporation court Wednesday handed down a decision which may change all of this.

Judge Woolls denied a petition filed by Atty. S. W. Tucker for a writ of mandamus to order Librarian Katherine Scroggin to grant library privileges to George Wilson, colored, a retired army sergeant.

Despite denial of the petition, on the technical ground that Mr. Wilson had not properly applied for a library card, Judge Woolls noted the fact that there were no regulations denying use of the library to colored citizens. "In this case" he said "there has not been introduced any evidence that the Alexandria Library association has any regulation limiting the library's use and facilities to the white race."

City Attorney Armistead Boothe told Atty. Tucker, following the judge's decision, that he would make recommendations to the library board asking that the spirit of the decision be carried out.

# Judge Finds No Legal Bar Against Them

## But Jurist Denies Petition, However, On Technicality

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# Civil Rights Upheld

## Must Lift Bar Against Negro In Civil Service

Refusal of Norfolk's Civil Service Commission to permit Ernest Wright, 34, of 1295 Chapel Street, to take the examination in October for job as policeman was declared a violation of the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution by Judge Luther B. Way in Federal District Court following a day-long hearing on Monday.

Judge Way also ordered the commission to give the complainant an examination in the future "substantially the same" as that given the white applicants on October 21. However, the decision affects only Wright, the judge explaining no others were named in the suit.

The jurist also gave a declaratory judgment of the complainant's rights as requested in the prayers of his suit.

THOSE WHO PASSED SAFE

On the other hand, Judge Way refused to disturb the eligibilty of the candidates who successfully passed the tests in October, holding that they participated in good faith and without knowledge of the alleged unconstitutionalities.

The complainant had asked the court to grant a permanent injunction restraining the commission and city manager from certifying those who passed the tests. No notice of an appeal was made by the city at the adjournment of court.

**Judge Ways' decision followed testimony by the Civil Service Commissioners in which they admitted they set up a rule restricting police examinations to white males only.**

Evidences also showed that the rules governing the body do not place color restrictions on the candidates, neither does the legislature act setting up the commission. Each member insisted, however, that the board's policy in this instance was prompted to a desire not to endanger race relations.

NO BITTERNESS SHOWN

At the close of the trial, Judge Way and the opposing counsel exchanged commendations for the total apparent absence of intolerance or bitterness despite the nature of the case.

The suit was filed on November 28, after Ernest Wright had been allowed to file an application to take the policemen's examinations only to have it rejected in a letter over the signature of Armistead Borland, secretary of the commission, to whose orders he is subject.

**The suit was filed by Frederic J. Thorogood, attorney, who prosecuted the case on Monday. It contended that Wright's rejection was solely because of his color and a violation of constitutional rights.**

Those named as defendants were: C. M. Barry, chairman of the Civil Service commission: W. T. Johnson, and E. R. Wilcox, commisisoners; Armistead Borland, secretary, and City Manager, Charles B. Borland.

All with the exception of the city manager testified in the hearing.

DISMISSAL DENIED

At the outset, Monday, City Attorney Alfred Anderson made a motion to dismiss the case, insisting that no constitutional rights were involved. He argued that the establishment and maintenance of a police department in Norfolk is a right expressly reserved to the State of Virginia.

**City Attorney Anderson also set forth that Mr. Wright**

**should have properly sought a mandamus to compel the commissioners to allow him to take the tests, not seek an injunction after they were over.**

Opening statements also concerned a letter sent to Mr. Wright by Secretary Borland, under authorization of the commissioners, explaining the policy of that body regarding police tests.

Although the original was not produced, City Attorney Anderson declined to take an advantage of a technicality, and when asked by Judge Way whether or not the city admitted discrimination, replied that he accepted it as fact that the letter was written and would accept the evidence.

COMMISSIONERS TESTIFY

On the stand, the commissioners said in part:

Mr. Borland, who declared that he had been connected with the commission, authorized by the legislature, in 1917, for 20 years, testified: "The commission has had the belief that it was impractical to use colored men as policemen. . . I think colored men would be less effective in the Black Belt than a white man."

**Secretary Borland related that applications are offered colored persons in other fields, saying that 11 applications from colored girls for clerical examinations last May were accepted, but none appeared for the tests.**

Mr. Johnson, who has been a member of the commission for five years testified: "My testimony would be a repetition of the previous witnesses. I do not believe it would be for the best interests of the city to have colored policemen, although they might be located in the Black Belt."

"Do you know that this policy is discrimination," Judge Way asked.

"I do not think so now," responded Mr. Johnson. "We let colored girls take examinations."

Mr. Wilcox stated: "We have always felt that colored men are not suitable for the police force, therefore we have not considered colored citizens."

RULES RECOUNTED

Mr. Thorogood read the rules governing the commission which say its examinations must be "open and competitive," also the act creating the commission.

**Judge Way interposed that the evidence tended to show a clear-cut violation of constitutional rights. He questioned the commissioners to ascertain whether Mr. Wright had been considered on other qualifications. The replies were negative.**

At this state, City Attorney Anderson argued that the commission may have set up arbitrary rules, superseding its authority, but still the case was one whereby legal remedy could be obtained by a mandamus. A renewal of his request for dismissal was denied.

Judge Way observed that Mr. Wright had been denied rights and that there was "no evidence to show that the settled policy of the commissioners would cease in the absence of a decree."

GILLIAM TESTIFIES

Only two witnesses were called by Mr. Thorogood, Jerry O. Gilliam, exalted ruler of the Eureka Modern Elk Lodge and president of the Norfolk NAACP Branch, who received the letter outlining the commissioners' policy.

Mr. Gilliam told of conferences with City Manager Borland and the commissioners looking toward the employment of colored officers. According to his testimony, he believed that as a result of the conferences favorable consideration was being given to the employment of colored officers to help reduce the "crime wave."

Mr. Wright related incidents in connection with the filing of his application and his subsequent rejection.

# Appeal From Va. Jim Crow Law Conviction

4-6-40

## Protest Conviction In Petersburg,

PETERSBURG, Va.—Convicted of violating the Virginia separation of races law by a police justice here, Miss Pauli Murray and Miss Adelene McBean of New York City have appealed their case to the Hustings court in which it will be tried on April 18.

Miss Murary was prominent in the news several years ago when she brought suit against the University of North Carolina to gain admission to its law school.

# OPINION

## Car Insurance

4-6-40

Insurance Companies in Virginia are refusing automobile coverage to colored persons.

The reason: prejudice against colored persons is so great that they have no chance of winning a damage suit that is brought against them by a white person even when the white person is to blame.

Answer No. 1: Compulsory insurance laws will be the rule soon and companies will be forced to insure all persons.

Answer No. 2: Colored autoists without insurance are going to become the most careful drivers in the country, because they know they will be held responsible for the other fellow's carelessness as well as their own.

Answer No. 3: Some white persons who are damaged by colored persons driving uninsured cars are not going to be able to collect anything.

# The Open Forum

## There Are Various Kinds Of Discrimination

6-18-40

Editor, Journal and Guide: That the Negro is discriminated against no one can gainsay, but is he the lone sufferer, and is he entirely free from fault? It is undeniably true that members of other races have been victims of prejudices and discriminations equally humiliating as any that have been heaped upon the Negro, but the difference between the effects which discriminative treatment has upon the Negro and that had upon others subjected to like treatment, is that the Negro registers his complaints but takes no steps to remove the cause thereof. On the other hand it has often happened that when people of other races are caused to submit to insults and humiliations simply because of their race they call their fellow race men into a conference, the outgrowth of which will be the acquisition by them of that which would relieve them of the necessity of becoming victims of discrimination.

The Negro dislikes to have his wife, or sister addressed as "Bettie," or "Amanda" by some upstart clerk in a store. The Negro will grumble loud and long because he is addressed as "Uncle Sam," by a member of another race who is nearly twice his age, but only after he is assured that he has gone out of sight of hearing of the merchant who claimed kinship to him, does he dare open his lips in protest. It might be made ever so clear to the Negro that were he to go into business for himself, or patronize some other Negro's business he might avoid insults, and receive better treatment.

But to many Negroes it is almost an invitation to fight when it is suggested to them that they would receive better treatment were they to give their patronage to people who would treat them just as they would any other person, instead of spending their hard earned money with people who act as if they were doing a Negro a favor when they exchange meat and lard, and sugar and salt for his dollars and dimes.

There are thousands of laws on the statute books of this country, but nowhere is there any law requiring any body to spend his money where it is not wanted, nor to go to places where his presence is not acceptable.

—J. C. CARTER

Danville, Va.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 1, 1940

# Lassiter Denies National Park Bars Negroes

James R. Lassiter of Luray, superintendent of the Shenandoah National Park, yesterday emphatically denied the charge of Senator John G. Townsend Jr. of Delaware that Negroes are unwelcome in the park.

The charge was made in a statement issued through the Republican National Committee, and it was in the form of an attack on Harold Ickes, secretary of the Interior, who has control over all national parks in the country.

Questioned about this over the telephone, Mr. Lassiter said:

"Negroes are welcome in the park. We have facilities for them, which we wouldn't have if they were not welcome. We have a lodge, a dining hall, cabins and picnic grounds, all for Negroes."

Senator Townsend was quoted as saying that signs in the park "compelled" Negroes to confine their picnic activities to the remote Lewis Mountain section, and that in his opinion this was "equivalent to saying that colored people are not welcome in the Shenandoah National Park."

Mr. Lassiter said their were two picnic grounds in the park area available to Negroes, one of them at least 15 miles distant from the Lewis Mountain section. He said the Lewis Mountain ground was for the exclusive use of Negroes, while the other one was for the joint use of Negroes and whites. In addition, he continued, there are three picnic grounds for the exclusive use of white people.

Asked whether he considered this arrangement the "equivalent" of saying Negroes are not welcome in the park, Mr. Lassiter promptly replied:

"Not at all."

# Public Demands The Truth

Enterprise

7-5-40

Seattle Urban

**Boeing Airplane Co.—We do not train nor hire Negroes.**

**Aeronautical Union No. 751—I will not recommend for membership in this union any other than members of the white race.**

**The persistent fight by the Northwest Enterprise and allied organizations to extricate Race workmen from the pincers in which they are now held by M. A. U. No. 751 and Boeing Aircraft Company, may at least result in the public knowing the truth even though the fight for complete relief must go on. The Northwest Enterprise in its next issue, July 12, will publish a letter signed by a member of A. M. U. No. 751 and also an article from "The Aero Mechanics, a publication of M. A. U. No. 751, captioned "Do We Bar Negroes?" both denying they are repsonsible for the non-employment of Negroes at the Boeing Aircraft plant. They do admit A. M. U. No. 751 does bar Negroes.**

**A letter addressed to the Boeing Aircraft Co., signed by The Northwest Enterprise, the Urban League, the N. A. A. C. P. and Committee for Defense of Labor, specifically asked the attitude of the Boeing Aircraft toward the employment of Negroes.**

**Mr. Fredrickson of the Boeing Aircraft Co., called the Northwest Enterprise and stated that a reply could not be made in time for the current issue, but would be ready for publication in the issue of July 13.**

# Wisconsin U Girl Ousted from Room

MADISON, Wis.—"I don't think that white and black should be living in the same place," said Peter Hamacher, white building manager, when he gave Miss Tremetria Birth, graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, a week's notice to move from her room.

Miss Birth has, for the past month, been living at 326 State Street on the second floor, over the Nelson Jewelry Company with an elderly white woman Mrs. Hannan Debus, getting a room free by assisting her.

The jeweler, who never saw Miss Birth heard that she was living there and complained to the building manager. He said that either Miss Birth move or he would move his jewelry shop, as he did not believe in the two races mixing.

**Committee Investigates**

Immediately, the University League for Liberal Action formed a student-faculty committee to investigate the charges and eviction. Dean Louise Troxell Greeley, a member of the committee, was indignant over the eviction and said, "This is the first time I have ever heard of anything like this, and I have a place that Tremetria can stay."

Members of the investigation committee included Dean Sellery, senior dean; Mrs. Greeley, and Dr. Washburn, university psychiatrist. The chairman of the student committee is Fran Webb, white, of Neenah, Wis.

Members include: Carla Waller, Jack Opphenheimer, Annabelle Bendeo and Yereth Kake, all white; Ed Smith, and Bernard Mann.

**Poor Homes Authorized**

At a meeting Thursday of colored students and representative campus leaders, Miss Birth and other students were questioned about housing for colored students.

Miss Birth declared that colored students and Jews alike were sent by the dean of women's office to the other side of the railroad tracks for rooms where living conditions are sub-standard and not investigated by college authorities.

**Paper Takes Up Fight**

The committee decided to contact the administration and get a definite statement as to its policy of segregation.

The Teachers' Union sent Willard Hurst, a member of the Wisconsin Law School faculty, to bring the union body to the aid of the Civil Liberties group. The Daily Cardinal, campus daily, has also taken up the fight.

# Milwaukeean Wins Cafe Jim-Crow Suit

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9—Fifteen dollars damages were awarded Oliver Eubanks, of 524 W. Reservoir avenue, last Wednesday by Judge Carl Runge after Eubanks had brought suit for $100 against Mrs. Ruth Heft, who operates a restaurant at 102 W. Wells street.

According to testimony Eubanks was denied service in the restaurant on November 2, 1939. Mrs. Heft testified to the contrary, stating that she never saw Eubanks on the day in question and that she allowed no discrimination against any customers.

# GIRL STUDENT EVICTED, RACE ISSUE RAISED

## Teachers, Students Unite in Protest

By MARILYN OVERTON

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